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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,096—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 3, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.I.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th "
†	SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weigheil	21st "
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "
†	SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weigheil	18th "
B.	HYDASPES	3993	450	E. Gordon	25th "
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
†	SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weigheil	15th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo:—

12th July. 26th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,267	300	6th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,841	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Lloyd House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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CALCUTTA: 6M Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 5th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 9th July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,534 tons, on the 7th July calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st July, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO Smokes Cool!

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FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is procurable throughout India.

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13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
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RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

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PROFESSOR JAMES D'ARMSTETTER
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Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette,"
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TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash; Rs. 6-8 Credit.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash; Rs. 4-8 Credit.

Per case 4 dozen Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.
" 6 dozen ½ Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.

AGENTS FOR BECK'S PILSENER BEER,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"OF ORIENT PEARL A DOUBLE ROW."—ALLISON.

KEMP & CO.'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH AND MOUTH.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
CARBOLIC MOUTH LOTION, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.
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LADY CORISANDE DENTIFRICE, Re. 1.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH, Box As. 10; Bottle Re. 1.
PEARL DENTIFRICE, Box As. 10; Bottle Re. 1.
PERUVIAN BARK DENTIFRICE, Re. 1.
ARECA TOOTH PASTE, Re. 1.

EAU DE BOTOT, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND BORAX, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
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CHARCOAL DENTIFRICE, Re. 1.
QUININE DENTIFRICE, Re. 1.
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OZONISED WATER, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32	8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	"	37	8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	"	3	8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	"	55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

GENUINE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AND SOILED GOODS,

JULY 3RD TO 15TH.

3,000 yds. DRESS MATERIALS As. 2 to As. 8 per yard.

RIBBONS.	HOSIERY.	LACES.
GLOVES.	UNDERLINEN.	CORSETS.
BOOTS & SHOES.	COLLARS.	TIES.

Ladies with families will find this an exceptional opportunity of buying some very cheap parcels, and an early visit is requested.

FOR CASH ONLY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
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BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehns	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

BROOKS & COMPANY, LD., POONA.

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A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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Twelve Months	Rs. 26
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POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the hours and half hours on a gong or extra large size bell.

8 day Clock, superior make	Rs.	60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large bell	"	40
Do. extra long case	"	55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful inventions of the present day. It requires no winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE with dry battery complete	Rs.	80
Do. do. do.	"	110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The object chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

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Clock, do. do. do.	"	95

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American 8 day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained black wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold wooden cases, very handsome, with brackets to match.
Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

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In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs.	55
Ditto. Ditto. Clock	"	75

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CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

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SHIRTS. The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached. Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS. French Cambric, newest Paris designs. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours, Each, Rs. 9-8.

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SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

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MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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THE AUSTRALIAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

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IN AN ENTERTAINMENT CONSISTING OF THE LATEST
BALLADS, SERIOS AND DANCES,
JOKES AND COMEDIES.
THE FUNNIEST SHOW IN INDIA
AND
DON'T YOU FORGET IT.
A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

POPULAR PRICES:
Rs. 3, 2, & 1,
Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform—Half Price to Second and Back Seats.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
DOORS OPEN 8-30 P.M. LAUGHTER STARTS 9 P.M.

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PROPRIETOR.

THE "GOLDEN VALE" POLKA.

PERFORMED with brilliant success before H. R. H. The DUCHESS of TECK by the 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal) Position Artillery Band, and COMPOSED and ARRANGED for the PIANOFORTE by J. Clifford Jordon, late of 32, Charlotte Street, Plumstead, S. W., and formerly Bandmaster of the 9th B. I., will be forwarded post free for Rs. 1-8.

Mr. Jordon also has pleasure in inviting subscriptions for a forthcomming publication of his, comprising 12 original Songs, at Rs. 2 per copy. Intending subscribers should have their names registered at once, and so secure the work at half cost.

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Apply, 6, CASTLE STREET, Bangalore.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new ENGLISH-BUILT CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, spring seats &c., by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new single seated Office Brougham, with brake suitable for one or pair, by Windover.

One new stylish Victoria, hung on half C. spring behind, by Windover.

One second-hand four wheels Dog-cart, light and stylish, by Windover.

One second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton in very good order, with folding steps and removeable hood, light and stylish, by Fulker.

Second-hand Landaus, Victorias, and Broughams by other well known makers.

Houses furnished with latest style neat furniture.

A fresh consignment of best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

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SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

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	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a Each
5½ feet by 5½ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5½ „ „ 7½ „	4 6	7 „ „ 10 „	8 0
6 „ „ 6 „	4 0	7 „ „ 12 „	9 8
6 „ „ 8 „	5 6	7 „ „ 14 „	11 0
6 „ „ 9 „	6 0	7½ „ „ 7½ „	6 4
6½ „ „ 6½ „	4 8	7½ „ „ 10 „	8 8
6½ „ „ 9 „	6 12	7½ „ „ 12 „	10 4
6½ „ „ 10 „	7 8	7½ „ „ 14 „	12 0
6½ „ „ 12 „	9 0	7½ „ „ 18 „	15 8
6½ „ „ 6½ „	4 14	8½ „ „ 8½ „	7 4
6½ „ „ 8 „	6 0	8½ „ „ 10 „	8 14
6½ „ „ 9 „	6 12	8½ „ „ 20 „	17 12
6½ „ „ 10 „	7 8	8½ „ „ 24 „	21 4
6½ „ „ 12 „	9 0	8½ „ „ 8½ „	8 0
7 „ „ 7 „	5 8	9 „ „ 9 „	9 8
7 „ „ 8 „	6 5	10 „ „ 3½ „	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 „ „ 6 „	2 8	7 „ „ 7 „	4 2
5 „ „ 7½ „	3 2	7 „ „ 9 „	5 4
5½ „ „ 5½ „	2 9	7 „ „ 10 „	6 0
5½ „ „ 7½ „	3 8	7 „ „ 12 „	7 4
5½ „ „ 11 „	5 3	7½ „ „ 7½ „	4 8
6 „ „ 6 „	3 0	7½ „ „ 9 „	5 10
6 „ „ 7 „	3 8	7½ „ „ 10½ „	6 9
6 „ „ 8 „	4 0	7½ „ „ 12 „	7 8
6 „ „ 9 „	4 8	7½ „ „ 15 „	9 6
6 „ „ 10 „	5 0	7½ „ „ 18 „	11 4
6 „ „ 11 „	5 8	7½ „ „ 20 „	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

Damask Patterns. Per dozen.	Rs. as.	Diamond Pattern. Per dozen.	Rs. as.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 to 3 6
20 „ „ ...	4 8	20 „ „ ...	3 12 to 3 14
22 „ „ ...	5 4	22 „ „ ...	4 6
24 „ „ ...	5 8	24 „ „ ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

Per yard.		Per yard.	
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
STOUT HONEY-COMB PATTERN.
Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches.....	6 4	32 by 72 inches.....	16 0
32 by 32 „	7 0	34 by 34 „	8 0
32 by 45 „	10 0	34 by 45 „	10 8
32 by 54 „	12 0	34 by 72 „	17 0

Second Quality

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches.....	6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 „	8 0	34 by 34 „	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

Striped Pattern.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	Diamond Pattern.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches.....	6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 „	7 0	34 by 34 „	7 8
34 by 45 „	9 8	34 by 45 „	10 0
34 by 54 „	11 0	34 by 54 „	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.
READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 „ stout	4 8	22 by 36 „ blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.....	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.....	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides.....	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.....	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS; D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.
GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing offices. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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FAR FAR AND AWAY THE BEST!!

MOTHER DUDLEY'S

"CHELLANGE" TOOTH-ACHE CURE.

GIVES instantaneous relief in Tooth and Ear-ache no matter however severe and arising through whatever cause. Saves extraction and brings sound and refreshing sleep.

4s. 6d. per case, with Directions, of all Chemists.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

PAREL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
DANCE,
To be held at the above on
FRIDAY, THE 14TH INSTANT,
ADMISSION:—1 Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1. Tickets can be obtained from the Undersigned and at the Door.

M. D. MELLOW.
F. H. ROLLINGS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, July 1, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between the Undersigned and carried on at Bombay under the style of "Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co." has EXPIRED by effluxion of time; that the interest and responsibility of the Undersigned, ALEXANDER McLAGGAN, in the said Firm ceased as from the 30th day of June, 1893, and that the said Firm will henceforth be continued and carried on by the Undersigned, CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, as SOLE PROPRIETOR thereof.

The said Alexander McLaggan is henceforth authorised, under Power of Attorney, TO SIGN the said Firm.—Dated Bombay, this 1st day of July, 1893.

CHAS. H. B. FORBES.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bhalibai Luxumibai Bandwadkarin has contracted to sell the undermentioned property, and persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Jamardhan and Ardeser at their Office in Oak Lane, No. 15, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 1st day of July 1893:—

All that piece of pension and tax land admeasuring 586 square yards on the Girgaum Back Road in Bombay bearing Collector of Land Revenue's new No. C-3103 and new Survey No. 4-7339 with the buildings standing thereon in D Ward No. 1652 (3 to 3B) street Nos. 2, 2a and 2b and bounded on the East by the property of Dinanath Shriorustna, on the West by the property of Chanda Hansraj, on the South partly by the property of Vinayek Gajanun Palekar, partly by the public passage and partly by the property of Gajanun Muccoond, and on the north by the property of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy.

JANARDHAN & ARDESIR,
Purchasers' Attornies.

KHAKI DRILL CLOTH FOR THE SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on MONDAY, the 24th of July, 1893, by the Board of Revenue, (Separate Revenue), Madras, for supply of about 40,000 yards more or less of Khaki Drill. The Cloth should be delivered at Madras to the person or persons authorized by the Board to receive it.

2.—Tenders will be opened by the Secretary at the Office of the Board of Revenue, (Separate Revenue), at the prescribed time in the presence of those Tenderers who may choose to attend either in person or by Agent.

3.—Each tender must be accompanied by a sample and a deposit of Rs. 200, which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted. The Tender should be subscribed "Tender for supplying Khaki Drill."

4.—The Cloth required must be of the width of 30" and of the weight of 15½ lbs. a piece of 40 yards and should in all respects be equal to the sample.

5.—An allowance must be made for shrinkage at 2½ per cent. over the quantity mentioned above.

6.—The successful Tenderer will be required to make up on receipt of information of the acceptance of his Tender the sum deposited to Rs. 200 in cash or Government Promissory notes as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

7.—The successful Tenderer will be required to sign an agreement for the supply of the Cloth within the prescribed time. The deposit made by him will be forfeited in case of his failure to do so.

8.—No Tenders will be received after the hour and day fixed for their presentation.

9.—The Secretary, with the approval of the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

10.—The whole quantity of cloth should be delivered within one month from the date of execution of the agreement at the rate of 10,000 yards per week.

11.—A Copy of the Agreement can be seen at the Office of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepank, Madras.

EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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Secretary.

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"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY.

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE OOKERDA KHETSEY MILL.

Unless previously disposed of by private contract, the undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., put up for sale on the premises the Ookerda Khetsey Mill at Parel, with all buildings, machinery and appurtenances and the land on which they are situated containing about 22,500 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the Trustees of the Estate of the said Ookerda Khetsey or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 3, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES AND PIECE-GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned at Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank of Persia, an invoice of China and Japanese curiosities and piece-goods, consisting of embroidered shawls, plain and embloidered handkerchiefs, sarees, gungees, bronze plates, real China and Japanese vases, wall plates, screens, large jars, cups and saucers, ash plates, shells, satsuma vases, fans, bamboo blinds, ivory worked board, silk cushions, bronze inkstands, and teapots.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be hearafter fixed, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Magdala House," Poona, the whole of the valuable dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, piano, billiard table, table ornaments, guns, rifles, carpets, valuable garden, tents, &c, the property of the late Sir JOHN HUDSON, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 3, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 cask 224lbs tartar emetic.
19 cases each 2 doz. bottles mixed pickles.
11 cases Worcester sauce in pints and ½ pints.
2 steel safes by Price.
1 Japanese iron safe with Chubb's lock.
2 cases superior porcelain ware, consisting of flower vases of different sizes, flower jars with covers, flower pots, cups and sancers, cheese stands, tea sets, jugs, &c.

A small consignment of perfumery, Rimmell's, brown Windsor soap, empty brandy flasks, magic purses, ladies companions, sprays for perfume, fancy inkstands, cold cream, tooth soap, &c.

On account and at the risk of Alibhoy Tyabkhan—
T. A.—3644-45—2 cases 24 pieces coloured superfine cloth.
On account of the concerned—
26 casks double crown soft soap.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Parson & Co.
P & Co.—61—1 case 12 pieces towels.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the offices of Messrs. Macdonald and Co., and Apollo House, the whole of the hotel furniture, consisting of handsome teak and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room, and bedroom furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, wind proof lamps, pictures, Brussels' carpets, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Crawford Markets, the valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semigrand pianoforte by Rose and Co., handsome pictures, Persian and Brussels' carpets, rich table ornaments, large size cooking stove, choice plants in China pots, etc, the property of P. C. HIGGINS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN DOLKER STREET AT MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Ruckmajee Bhawoo Wayeckar and Gunoo Oomajee Wayeckar, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Port of Bombay at Mazagon, on the northern side of Dolker Street, containing by admeasurement 268 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 231, new No. 231, old Survey No. 545, and new Survey No. 3291, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 6784, and Street No. 20, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the property of Manual Fisher and a passage, on the north by the said Dolker Street, and on the south by the Mazagon Bunder, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditons of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF DYED DRILLS AND PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Pooranchund and Permasseridass of Cawnpore.

R A
C 139 1234—1 case 40 pieces dyed drills.
H & Co
" 1279—1 case 62 pieces white ground shirting prints.
C 101 1278—1 case 62 " " "

SALE OF TWO CASES GOLD BROCADED GAUZE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Manoharlal Maheslaras of Delhi:—
2715—3338-99—2 cases gold brocaded gauze.

SALE OF BALLAST STONES.

Under instructions from the Administrators and Administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Doobash, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m.

4 Large Heaps of Ballast Stones, and at the Jackeria Bunder, Sewree.

1 Heap of Ballast Stones in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY.

Under instructions from N. Fatahally, Esq., and on account of the concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at Mody Bay, Fort, next to the Boyd's Ice Factory.

A large quantity of electric light machinery consisting of electric light dynamos are and incandescent lamps, electric chandeliers, insulators, lamp-posts and other eletric light accessories.

The above machinery will be on view 6 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 3, 1893.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

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RESERVE FUND £50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
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AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Ag. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£300,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

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BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—1 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
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PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 29, 1893.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
The Australian Novelty Company, Bombay Skating Rink.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st :—La Seyne (s), from Aden ; and Bhundara (s), Rangoon. Yesterday :—Assam (s), from Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st :—Merida (s), for Port Said ; St. Giles (s), Liverpool, &c. ; Shannon (s), London, &c. ; Swordsman (s), Zanzibar ; Amphitrite (s), Trieste, &c. ; and Glenloig (s), Hamburg. Yesterday :—Assyria (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Satrunjee entered the dock on Thursday, the s. s. Kilwa and A. J. Balfour on Friday, and the s. s. La Seyne on Saturday. The s. s. Calder left it on Thursday, and the s. s. Merida, Swordsman, and Saint Giles on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Indrapura and Nizam entered, and the s. s. Lansdowne Tower, Teheran, Shannon, and Hornley Tower left the dock on Friday, and the s. s. Amphitrite on Saturday.

PHONOGRAPHY.—Mr. D. Vasudevacharya of Mysore, who received instructions in Pitman's Phonography from Mr. Vasantrao Dinanath Vakharkar, the late shorthand writer to the Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, has passed Elementary and Third Examinations and obtained Elementary and membership certficates from the Phonetic Institute, Bath.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

Quick March	Pro Patria et Gloria	C. A. Cappa.	
Overture	Eliza E. Claudio	Marcadante.	
Paraphrase	Lorelay	Neravalla.	
Valse	Special Berichte	Czibulka.	
Selection	The Rose Maiden	F. H. Cowen.	
Galop	Light as a Feather	Nicolia.	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Bazaar Gate Street, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of a Hindoo youth, named Kandasa, aged twenty years, the son of Kalidass Virchund, a dealer in cloth, residing at Bazaar Gate Street. At about 11-15 a.m., on Friday last, the deceased was asked by his father to go and sit in his shop, in the cloth market, but the deceased refused to do so, and the father thereupon scolded him. At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the deceased was found missing, and at about 5-30 p.m. on Saturday, his body was found floating on the surface of the water in a well, at the back of his house. Information was immediately given to the police, who had the body removed from the well. Life was then extinct. The jury returned the verdict, that the death of the deceased was caused by drowning himself in a well.

A JAIL-BIRD.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, Superintendent Nolan charged a leper, named Nagia Krishna, an old offender, before Mr. Moroji Kashinath, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a metal clock, of the value of Rs. 4, the property of one Merwanji Dhunjeebhoy, a watch-repairer, residing at Falkland Road. As the accused was suffering from leprosy, he was asked to stand alone, in a corner of the Court. It appears that, at about 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, the complainant, after having fastened the door of his room, went to his stable to see his bullocks, and on his return home in an hour he found the accused closing the door of his room, and the clock lying by his feet. He immediately called a policeman, and gave the accused in his custody. The accused, against whom stood a register of seven previous convictions, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to eight months' hard labour.

A STEVEDORE IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Thomas Perwin, a stevedore, on board the s. s. Carradale, appeared, before Mr. Cooper, Ch of Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of causing hurt to Bhicajee Sukel. The facts of the case have already been reported. The complainant, in his evidence, stated that, on the day in question he was working in a hatch, when a beam suddenly fell on him, and he soon became unconscious. He was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained for more than two months in consequence of the injuries sustained by him. The accused, in his defence, stated that he went down in No. 2 hold to look after the work, which had already been commenced by the labourers. He then went on the deck, and saw that there was no bolt on the beam. He called the carpenter and asked him to bring two bolts, and to put them on the beam. The bolt struck the sling, which coming out of the hook caught the beam, and sent it down into the hold injuring the complainant and another man. He was sorry for what had happened, although it was a pure accident. When the complainant recovered the accused was ready to employ him as a tindal. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was a very dangerous practice to continue the work in the hold without the bolts on the beam. The Magistrate gave great credit to the accused for promptly bringing the bolts, but it was a negligence on his part not to stop the work at the time of attaching the bolts. The Magistrate found the accused guilty of a negligent act and fined him Rs. 50, which sum was awarded to the complainant. The Magistrate asked the accused to keep his promise, and employ the complainant as a tindal under him.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Bombay Presidency Association was held in the rooms of the Association, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday, at 5-30 p.m., the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta presiding.

Mr. Dinshah Edulji Wacha, one of the honorary secretaries, declared the result of the election of office-bearers for the current year.

Mr. Pestonji A. Khareghat was re-appointed an auditor.

Rule 5 of the Association was amended as follows :—Gentlemen residing in Bombay and contributing rupees ten, and those residing in the Mofussil and contributing rupees six, per annum, payable in advance, to the support of the Association, may be enrolled as ordinary members on application made to the Secretaries, who, in case of any doubt about the admission of members, shall refer the matter to the council for decision.

On the motion of Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, seconded by Mr. Rahimtulla M. Sayani, the Association resolved "That this Association places on record its extreme regret at the retirement of Sir Dinshah Maneckji Petit on account of ill-health from the presidency of this body, which he had so worthily filled for the past seven years, and tenders to him its cordial thanks for the valuable services thus rendered." The Association further resolved "That Sir Dinshah M. Petit be requested to sit for his portrait to be placed in the room of the Association, the council of management being authorised to spend such monies as may be necessary for the purpose."

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ACCORDING to advices from St. Peterburg there is considerable friction between the party of M. Lessar, Russian Political Agent at Bokhara, which favours the annexation of the Khanate by Russia, and the Chancery at Turkestan and the Asiatic Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which oppose the annexation. The Emir is described as "the victim of those who defend him, and the prey of his pretended friends."—This week, it is reported, the Customs line between Russia and Bokhara has ceased to exist, and that between Russia and Afghanistan, along the Amu Daria, has been established. In Vienna this step is regarded as the first step towards making Bokhara altogether dependent upon Russia in the political sense. The Emir will retain the right of collecting taxes, administering justice, and managing internal affairs, but Russia has, it is stated, undertaken to manage the post, railways, telegraphs, and customs duties for all Bokhara. Prince Mir Seid Alim Jan Jeurja, the heir to the Khanate of Bokhara, accompanied by his tutor Prince Osman Bekh and M. Beloff, an Adjutant of the Governor-General of Turkestan, is returning home from Russia (the *Daily News* Odessa correspondent says) ostensibly for a holiday. But as the Emir is understood to have regretted his consent that his son should be educated in St. Petersburg, it is not improbable that the young Prince will remain some time in Bokhara, whilst still holding a subaltern's rank in the Nicolai Guards.

A remarkable discovery has been made at Carrog near Llangollen. While a number of Workmen were carting stones from the bed of the river Dee they discovered the remains of an ancient church which was washed down by a heavy flood 300 years ago. Large oak beams and interesting remains are now being uncovered the river being very low. The discovery is exciting great interest in North Wales.

THE DISPUTED CARRIAGE CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, the case respecting a disputed landau brought by Pestanji Byramjee Press against Mrs. Sleigh, again came on for hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Colah, of the firm of Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim, and Colah, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared on behalf of Mrs. Sleigh.

Mr. Russell, in opening the case, said he could not understand the reason why the proceedings were not allowed to be dropped. For some motive or another, which he failed to perceive, the course proposed by the prosecution was not allowed to be adopted.

Mr. Cooper : How do you mean not allowed to be adopted ?

Mr. Russell : I understand from what happened on the last occasion that the proceedings were not allowed to be dropped.

Mr. Cooper : I do not compel you to proceed. If you believe that there are reasons why you should not proceed, I have no wish to force you to proceed.

Mr. Russell : The other side wants us to proceed.

Mr. Cooper : I do not see how they can compel you if you refuse to offer any evidence.

Mr. Russell : The case must go on as Mr. Payne objects to its being dropped.

Mr. Russell, continuing his address, said that the charge against the lady was that she forcibly removed a landau from the possession of certain persons who were taking it on behalf of Mr. Press to Mr. Ludha Ibraim. The landau and a brougham were the property of Mr. Sleigh, who, last year, in the month of May, when he went to Europe on leave, left them in the custody of Mr. Press. When he returned from Europe he took back the brougham, and the landau remained with Mr. Press. On the 22nd of May last Mrs. Sleigh went to the factory, and asked to see the landau, which was shown to her ; and subsequently she asked to be allowed to take away the landau, but Mr. Press declined to comply with the request. Some days after that Mr. Press received a letter from Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, in which they accused Mr. Press of assaulting Mrs. Sleigh, and using objectionable language towards her, when she called at the factory. Mr. Press sent a reply emphatically denying the truth of the allegations and the matter was no more heard of. On the 22nd of May last the landau was sold by Mr. Sleigh to Ludha Ibraim and Co., and on the 7th of June last the manager of Ludha Ibraim went to the complainant's factory, but could not see Mr. Press on that occasion. On the next day he again went there and informed Mr. Press that Ludha Ibraim had purchased the carriage, which he asked Mr. Press to send to Ludha Ibraim's stables. Mr. Press refused to do so until he consulted Mr. Sleigh, from whom he subsequently got a definite order, in consequence of which he proceeded to send the carriage to Ludha Ibraim's stables, at Bellasis Road. On the way Mrs. Sleigh met the landau, which was then being taken to Ludha Ibraim.

When Mrs. Sleigh met the landau she stopped the coolies, and going up to them she took from them a letter that was given by Mr. Press to the coolies to hand over to Ludha Ibraim and put it into her pocket. She sent the landau to Oomer Jamal's stables, and drove off. Of course Mr. Press being in this way forcibly dispossessed of the carriage he was inclined to enforce his rights as he had not been paid his full charges for the repairs done to the carriage. The question which his Worship had to decide in the case was whether or not the landau was taken away under such circumstances as to constitute an offence.

Mr. Cooper : The question was whether it was removed with dishonest intention ? To constitute the offence, dishonest intention should be proved.

Mr. Russell admitted that the question of dishonest intention was to be considered, but they could judge the intention by the act. Mr. Russell then called the complainant.

Pestonji Byramji Press, proprietor of a coach factory, situate at Mody Bay, in his examination by Mr. Russell, said : On the 25th of May, last year, Mr. Sleigh sent a landau to his factory, and on the 27th of the same month he sent a brougham.

I sent away the brougham two days before his arrival, on the 27th of December last, in consequence of certain instructions received by me. The landau remained with me. I know Mrs. Sleigh, who came to my factory on the 22nd of May last, and asked me if I knew her, and I replied I did. She then said that Mr. Sleigh's carriage was there, and she asked me to show it to her. I showed her the landau. She requested me to take it out, and I did so. She then told me that she had brought seven or eight men there, and she wanted to take the carriage. She asked me to give her the pole, but I refused to do so, and sent a message to Mr. Sleigh.

Mr. Russell : And this is the memorandum you received from Mr. Sleigh ?—Yes.

Mr. Payne objected to this memorandum being put in.

Mr. Russell submitted that it was a relevant fact to the case, as the memorandum contained an order from the owner of the carriage.

Mr. Cooper took a note of Mr. Payne's objection.

Mr. Russell : You afterwards received information that the landau was sold to Messrs. Ludha Ibraim.

Mr. Payne : I certainly object to this question.

Mr. Cooper disallowed the question.

Witness continued : Subsequently I sent the landau to Messrs. Ludha Ibraim. I saw some of Messrs. Ludha Ibraim's people before sending the landau.

When I received instructions from Mr. Sleigh I sent the landau to Ludha Ibraim's stables on the 8th of June last between the hours of four and half-past four. I sent it by four *Ghatees* with a memorandum to Messrs. Ludha Ibraim. I have got a press copy of the memorandum.

Have you seen the landau since ?—No.

Had you any claim in respect of the landau ?—Yes ; over Rs. 300 were due to me on account of repairs done to the carriage. I first saw the Commissioner of Police about the matter, and he referred me to Superintendent Grennan. I went to Mrs. Sleigh's bungalow with Mr. Hassumbhoy and Superintendent Grennan, but I did not see her myself. I remained outside, when Mr. Grennan and Hassumbhoy went in and saw her. Not being able to get back the carriage I laid the information. The statements made in it are correct.

Mr. Russell : Did Mr. Sleigh authorise or direct you in this case ?

Mr. Payne : Is this relevant.

Mr. Russell submitted that if the case went on, his Worship would see that the question was required to be put to the witness.

Mr. Cooper said that he would allow the question, if necessary, in re-examination.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Payne.

Mr. Payne : How long have you known Mrs. Sleigh ?—For two years.

And how long have you known Mr. Sleigh ?—For more than two years.

Did you make the landau originally ?—No.

When did you first see that landau ?—About two years ago when I repaired it.

Who sent it you for repairs ?—Mr. Sleigh.

Do you swear that Mr. Sleigh sent it to you ?—Yes ; I swear.

All the orders for repairs were sent from Mr. Sleigh ?—Yes.

Mrs. Sleigh drove in that carriage ?—I do not know that.

Mr. Payne : When Mr. Sleigh brought that carriage on a former occasion do you say that he had not called it by the name of "Mrs. Sleigh's carriage" ?—He never told me that.

How do you know this carriage belongs to Mr. Sleigh ; have you any ground for making that statement. You have, I suppose, told us only your opinion ?—Because Mr. Sleigh used to bring it to me, I thought that the landau belonged to him. On one occasion he told me that he purchased it from Ludha Ibraim, and it originally belonged to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

Have you no other reason than that Mr. Sleigh brought it to you and said that he had bought it ?—These are my only reasons, from which I suppose that the carriage belonged to Mr. Sleigh.

Witness proceeded to say that Ludha Ibraim was to pay the coolies for taking the carriage to their stable.

Mr. Payne : Do you mean to say that she took the carriage to cheat you out of your money for the repairs ; Do you suggest that ?—She owed me no money.

Mr. Payne : Don't shuffle, but tell us if she took away the carriage with the object of, to speak in the words of the Code, "intentionally causing you wrongful loss" ?—Yes ; it comes to that.

Mr. Payne : I don't want to have such a reply. I want "yes" or "no" to my question.

After the question had been several times repeated witness replied that from her act he could say that the object was to put him to wrongful loss.

Witness said that he never demanded money from Mrs. Sleigh ; she owed him nothing.

Mr. Payne : You have said in your information that Mrs. Sleigh snatched the envelope from the *Ghatee's* hands, and tore it open ?—Yes.

Will you be surprised if I say that Mrs. Sleigh has not touched the letter at all ?—Yes ; I was told by the *Ghatee* that the letter was snatched from his hand and torn open in the street.

Mr. Payne : Will you be surprised to hear that the letter was discovered by the second defendant in the landau, and not opened at all, and the whole story is a fabrication ?—I will be surprised.

Mr. Russell : Who is the second defendant.

Mr. Payne : Mr. Russell does not know whom he is prosecuting. The *ghoravalla* who is in the service of Mrs. Sleigh is the second defendant, and he found the letter in the landau some days after the occurrence. It was not opened by anybody. It was kept in my office.

Mr. Payne then produced the letter, which was intact, and handed it over to the Magistrate. He said that he produced the letter on behalf of the second defendant.

Witness continued that he did not take any steps to find out whether the information given him by the *Ghatee* was correct. He was satisfied with what they said to him.

And from what the *Ghatees* said you believed that an English lady had used threats and violence to them ?—Yes ; I believed their statement, and took no trouble to find out whether it was true.

Mr. Payne : You know that these *coolies* have made complaints at your instigation ?—Yes.

They do not make any mention about threats and violence being used to them ?—I believe that is stated in the information.

Witness said that he did not think the letter was carelessly thrown inside the landau. On the day the carriage was taken away he saw Mr. Sleigh and told him about the matter, but Mr. Sleigh referred him to Ludha Ibraim, to whom he had sold the landau. He did not then tell Mr. Sleigh that he was going to institute criminal proceedings. Mr. Sleigh once came to the witness after the proceedings had been instituted, and told the complainant that it would be better if he withdrew the proceedings. This conversation took place on a Saturday about a fortnight ago.

Mr. Payne : Who will pay the costs of your *Ghatees* and solicitors ?—I will pay their costs.

Has anybody guaranteed your costs ?—No.

Mr. Cooper said that Mr. Sleigh was detained in the court for nearly an hour and a-half ; and as there was no chance of his being examined that afternoon Mr. Cooper told him to leave if he liked.

Mr. Sleigh then left the court.

Immediately after Mr. Sleigh had left the court, a *ghoravalla* came up to Mr. Payne, and gave some information.

Mr. Cooper said that if the second defendant wanted to go to keep the carriage in readiness for Mrs. Sleigh, he had no objection to proceeding with the case in his absence.

Mr. Payne said that he was told that Mrs. Sleigh's carriage had been removed from the police court compound. He hoped that his Worship would take notice of it, and he said that they knew what was going to happen, and they had placed the carriage in charge of two policemen.

Mr. Cooper asked Mr. Payne to go at once to Superintendent Brewin, and inform him of the matter.

Mr. Russell said that he was sorry for the loss of Mrs. Sleigh's carriage, but he was bound to say that neither his client nor he himself knew anything about it.

Mr. Payne went down to enquire into the matter and returned in five minutes. He informed his Worship that he was told that the carriage was under a tree in charge of two policemen, and that Mr. Sleigh went there, putting aside——

Mr. Russell : I may say on behalf of my client that he has nothing to do with the matter. He knows nothing about her carriage.

Mr. Payne remarked that Mr. Russell should not interrupt him when he was addressing the Court.

The Magistrate : To whom did the carriage belong ?

Mr. Russell said that he was told that the horses belonged to Mr. Sleigh.

Mr. Payne : The horses belonged to Mrs. Sleigh and the carriage was a hired one. He went down, and took the carriage from the possession of the police and drove away.

The Magistrate remarked that if what Mr. Payne stated was right it was an improper thing to do.

The case was at this stage adjourned until Saturday next.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE *Indian Spectator* says :—The best that could be said of the Government of India's Currency *coup* is that it is well-meant. If it is something of a leap in the dark, the desperateness of the situation may excuse it. We can imagine Government saying to their conscience —"Nothing could be worse than this state of suspense and uncertainty. Let us try something likely to do the maximum of good with the minimum of harm." Well, the plunge has been taken. It is a step of the gravest moment. Let us hope, that after temporary disturbances are over, results may justify the plunge taken with no light heart. We do not share Mr. Mackay's sanguine hopes of a brighter morrow for our finance. No, at best the step taken is a tiding over accumulated difficulties, a putting off of the evil day that is not yet over for this unhappy country. The Viceroy and the Finance Minister seem to be painfully aware of this, or of something like it. We have no wish to add to their perplexities and embarrassments. Personally, we should have preferred some other course to this unscientific attempt at a solution of the currency problem. But in such a case Government cannot run counter to "public opinion" by which is meant the voice of vested interests. Alas, alas for poor India ; it is the diversity of these vested interests she has to serve, that is breaking her back.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

570-91—Craigie, L and O—Narrondas Cullandas vs Davidas Hurivalubhdas, and others—B and M, C B and Co, C L and O, D and H, and E and G—Part heard.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

For Dismissal.

22-93—Craigie, L and O—Alfred Herbert Pownall vs Pudansey Hurree and others in person.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

35-93—In person—Shirput Bhiwa vs Arjoon Bhiwa Mansook

19-93—J C Cama for pauper—Sookunbai vs Kooverbai and others.

23-93—In person—Sathyabhamabai vs Dwarkanath Jagonnath and others.

22-93—In person—Cassibai vs Bhasker Harree and another.

Long Causes.

1-90—Bhaishunker and K—Dalsookram Hargowan vs Kumar Shri Samatsinghji—Nanu and H.

567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samatsinghji vs Dalsookram Hurgowan—Bhaishunker and K.

82-88—Shamrao and P—Dossajee Essajee and another vs Tarachand Ganesham—Little, S, N and B.

510-92—Chaik, W and S—Kikabai and another vs Gujanand Dunjee and another—Bicknell, M and M.

434-87—Edgelow and G—Hurgowandas Coobarodas vs Junus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishunker and K.

493-92—H S Dikshit—Joosubhai Essa vs Syed Abdool Kader Sha Khadiri and another—T. A. Bland.

89-93—Edgelow and G—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Prembai and another—Bicknell, M and M.

60-92—Tyabji and D—Manockbai vs Thakersey Govindji—Mansukhlal, D and J.

111-92—Wadia and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lalmoya and another vs Mariamboo and another.

IT has, no doubt been a disappointment to the whole body of European servants of Government, writes a contemporary, that the Herschell Committee should not have been more emphatic in their remarks upon the hardships which Indian officials have to endure owing to the depreciation of the rupee. The Committee made no recommendations on the matter evidently treating it as a side-issue, though the Secretary of State had informed Sir Seymour King that the case of the services had been referred to Lord Herschell and his colleagues. At the meeting, too, of the Imperial Legislative Council on Monday, neither the Viceroy nor Sir David Barbour gave any intimation that anything was to be done. We, however, hear from Simla that the question has just been taken up by the Financial Department, but months will probably elapse before any definite announcement is made. Lord Lansdowne has had the satisfaction of carrying out a great measure of currency reform, and if he can supplement this by securing some compensation for the Civil and Military Services he will earn the gratitude of every European official in India. One effect of the delay in dealing with this question of compensation is that mischievous reports obtain currency respecting the measures of relief that are likely to be adopted. The last of these appears in a Bombay contemporary. It is to the effect that compensation is only to be given to officers drawing Rs. 2,000 a month or less, and who entered the service in or before the year 1875, that is, 6d. is to be fixed as the rate of exchange for home remittances and furlough allowances, and that such officers will be permitted to remit the whole of their pay at this rate for "bona fide" English expenditure. This rumour may be dismissed very summarily. It has never been contemplated to draw a line as to the amount of pay or date of entry into the Service. Either proposition would be absurd, while permission to remit up to the whole amount of pay only means, probably, that no limit is to be placed upon remittances. It is impossible to believe that 1s. 6d. will be fixed as the rate of exchange for officials, for, if the currency reform is really effective, that figure should be reached with the next few months, so that the Government would not be giving compensation at all. If 1s. 6d. at least is not adopted as the rate for home remittances and furlough allowances, the agitation on the part of the Services will unquestionably continue.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT has been thought in some quarters that Mr. Macworth Young's appointment to the Viceroy's Legislative Council might hinder the nomination of a native member from the Punjab. This, however, is not the case. It was necessary to bring the Council up to its minimum number in view of the passing of the Currency Bill, and Mr. Mackworth Young being on the spot and in all respects eligible was selected by the Viceroy. A native member from the Punjab will probably be nominated very shortly.

A GENTLEMAN had a narrow escape from a cobra the other night in the dak bungalow at Delhi. He was sleeping outside, and was roused by the barking of his dog, and on looking under the bed he saw the snake, a large cobra. It made a dart at him, but luckily missed his aim. While he went to procure a light the snake unfortunately escaped.

THE *Times* expresses mild approval of the action of the Government of India in closing the mints. The *Standard* and *Daily News* write emphatically regarding the dangers to Indian trade, and the effect likely to be produced in the matter of silver ornaments hoarded by the natives. The *Financial News* suspends its opinion. The general feeling amongst experts justifies the step taken by Government.

IN consideration of the good services rendered by Mr. J. Cramp, the late Chief Auditor on the Madras Railway, during his connection of about twenty-five years with the Company, the Board of Directors has, with the sanction of Government, granted him a bonus of Rs. 14,400, equivalent to twelve months' salary as a retiring gratuity.

A CALCUTTA contemporary writes :—We have received the annual report of the Protector of Immigrants to Jamaica for the year ending 31st December, 1892. Mr. Philip C. Cork, the Protector, says that the mortality amongst the indentured coolies during the year 1892, was 2·49 per cent., against 1·50 per cent. for the broken period in 1891. The birth-rate was 1·62 per cent. The number of passports issued was 33. The number of coolie depositors in the Saving Bank for 1891-92 was 667 with a total, at credit, of £14,054 8s. 5d. In the body of the report, there is a strange account of a Nepal woman, which we transcribe below in the words of the Protector with corrections of our own in parenthesis, for the delectation of our readers. The report say :—"362. Chunder Kumari Ex Erne. This woman positively refused to perform any kind of work in the fields or buildings, and was detailed to take care of the children of the other immigrants, but even declined to do this, giving as her reason that she was a daughter of Janga Jung Bahfadar (Bahadur), King of Naipal (Nepal), and as a King's daughter, she would be degraded by touching the children of low-caste people. When asked, why she agreed to come to this country to perform agricultural labour, she replied that she never intended to do any, but only came to see the country, having run away with one of the servants of the palace, who accompanied her as her husband. This woman was so manifestly unfitted for agricultural work from the delicacy of her hands and her comparatively refined appearance, that although there may not be any truth in her story, no use can be made of her as an agriculturist." From this it seems that the daughter of the great Jung Sir Bahadur of Nepal is now in Jamaica as a coliewoman.

PARTICULARS regarding the death of the permanent way Inspector of the Bengal Nagpore Railway, Sargan, who was killed by a tiger have come to hand. It appears that Sargan met a tigress and two cubs on the line whilst trollying. He fired and wounded the tigress and then came on to Kondka station and went back with a Mr. Moss. They beat up the tigress who charged home and having killed a cooly proceeded to kill Sargan. She was shot by Moss. Sargan died an hour after he was wounded.

IT is said to be probable that Lieutenant-General Lyttelton-Annesley and Major-General Mansfield Clarke will succeed to the Bombay and Madras Commands.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 3rd June, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 1,05,028-6-7, and for goods, &c., Rs. 84,083-7-9, making altogether Rs. 1,89,111-14-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 181-5-1. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,58,955-1-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 143-11-6.

THEY have a nice way of importing Walers at Selangor. A number of residents subscribe £200 each, and a batch of horses are sent for from Australia. On arrival each horse is numbered and drawn for by the subscribers. The Selangor Turf Club gives a prize at its meeting which greatly adds to the interest of the thing.

SIR HUGH LWO, G.C.M.G., who has just accepted the co-treasurership with Mr. Edward Clifford of of the funds of the Church Army, has passed the last forty years in active service in the East. In Borneo he worked under Rajah Brooke, often carrying his life in his hands on the Malay coast. He was appointed Governor of Pera by the British Government and by his wisdom quelled the revolting Malay chief. His predecessor was murdered.

THE undermentioned gentlemen were, on June 14, called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law :—Lincoln's Inn.—Pandit Mul Raj ; Pandit Mohan Lall ; Aratoon Seth, St. Paul's College Hong Kong. Inner Temple.—Kitoyi Ajasa, London ; Shaikh Mahomed Abdul Zafar ; Syed Khelefat Hussain. Middle Temple.—Long Ong Siang, Downing College, Cambridge (100 guineas Middle Temple International Law Scholar, 100 guineas Council of Legal Education Studentship in Roman Law) ; Syed Nehal Hussain, B.A., Cambridge ; Kamalkrisna Shelley Bonnerjee, B.A, Oxon. ; Frederick E. T. Krause, B.A., University Cape of Good Hope, Doctor Juris, University of Amsterdam ; Charles E. S. Gillies, B.A., New Zealand University and Caius College, Cambridge ; Nanabhoy Nowrojee Burjorjee ; Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan, St. George's College, Mussoorie, India ; Prabbu Das Singha ; Todar Mal Phandari ; Ichitaro Shimizu, Bachelor of Law Imperial University, Tokio, Japan ; Syed Motahhar Hossain, Caius College, Cambridge.—Gray's Inn : Ernest Profullanun Ghosh, Durham ; Hakim Aminuddin.

ABDULLAH NEDIM, the proprietor of the seditious native print, the *Ustoz*, has been ordered to leave the country, and in a farewell number he eulogises the Khedive and Riaz Pasha, and thanks the Consuls-General of France and Russia for the friendly interest they have shown in his paper.

THE Court of Cassation has annualled the judgment of the Court of Appeal whereby MM. Charles de Lesseps, Fontane, and Eiffel were convicted of fraudulent practices in connection with the Penams Company. M. Charles de Lesseps has, however, still to serve the term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced for corruption.

YORKSHIRE is much interested in the coming of age, next month, of Lord Milton, and arrangements are in progress to celebrate the event by placing a clock in the tower of the Parish church at Wentworth. Lord Milton, who is in India is not expected at Wentworth Woodhouse until the end of the year. Lord Milton, it will be remembered, is the grandson of Earl Fitzwilliam and heir to the title. His father died at Rouen in January, 1877, having spent the greater part of his life in North America, and been associated with Dr. Cheadle in an endeavour to discover the North-East passage by land.

"THE promotion of the Duke of Edinburgh to the highest rank in that service he has for so many years adorned (writes *Atlas*) will be accepted as a special compliment by all belonging to the Navy. He was practically only three from the top of the Admirals' list, and although he will doubtless always take an interest in the British Navy in the future, it is scarcely likely that he will actively serve again. But who knows ? If this country were involved in war once more the Duke's comparative youth, combined with his unquestionable ability, would probably lead to his being called to take up his position as naval head of affairs".

STRANGE FREAK OF A DRUNKEN SOLDIER.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, Superintendent Nolan placed Private Charles Whimprey, of the 4th Royal Lancashire Regiment, before Mr. Moroji Kashinath, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and charged him with criminal trespass on the premises of Mr. W. H. Brewer, manager of Messrs. Brown and Co., Civil and Military Undertakers, Clare Road, Byculla. The accused's regiment is at present stationed at Ahmednagger. He came to Bombay on a furlough and was staying at Colaba. The complainant, in his evidence, stated that at 2 or 2-30 a.m. on Saturday morning, his wife aroused him, saying that there was a man in the room. The witness got up and saw the accused near his dressing-table ransacking the till. As soon as the accused saw the witness getting out of bed, he ran towards the bath-room followed by the witness, who seized the accused as he was entering the room. The accused tried to escape from the witness's grasp, and a struggle ensued between them with the result that both of them fell to the ground. The witness then sent his wife to call Mr. Brown. Before the arrival of Mr. Brown the witness caught hold of the accused and brought him outside to see his face. The accused then said "I am Private Jones ; for God's sake let me go ; I have a wife and family." The accused then asked the witness to allow him to put on his boots, which he had placed at a short distance outside the room. The witness and the accused went to the place where the boots were left. The accused picked up the boots, but he was not allowed to put them on. The accused then made a rush towards the gate. The accused was trying to release himself from witness's hold, and bit him severely on the wrist. Mr. Brown came up to his assistance, and accused was then brought back to the gate. Mr. Brown seated the accused in his office, while the witness prepared himself to take the accused to the police station. The police sepoy immediately came upon the scene. The accused was then taken to the Clare Road police station by the witness and the police sepoy. The boots were in the hand of the accused while Mr. Brown came up to the assistance of the witness. The accused then asked the witness and Mr. Brown to allow him to put on his boots as his feet were paining. Mr. Brown allowed him to do so. The accused was not drunk at the time, but he might have taken a glass or so. The witness remembered having closed the door of the bedroom by the latch before going to bed. Anybody from outside could open the door of the bedroom with the aid of a stick. When the witness saw the accused near his dressing-table, the door of the room was already open.

Mrs. Brewer and Mr. Brown having corroborated the evidence of the complainant, the accused in his defence urged that, on the night in question, at about 1 o'clock after having partaken of liquor, consisting of whisky and porter, with three or four men at the Byculla Stores and at the Byculla Hotel, he left them. When he reached the open-air, he was completely gone, and did not know what took place afterwards, until he was arrested by those people and given to understand that he had been attempting to steal. He then told them that he might be searched, and after having been knocked about and bullied by the city policemen who used their sticks on him he was ultimately searched, but nothing was found on his person. The accused further stated that it was false that he used the expression that he was a married man, and as regards opening the door of the bedroom he was not aware that there was any door until he fell through, and collided with the table in the room. The whole of his intention, in his drunken state was simply to be down under a shelter somewhere, no matter where. His intention was not to commit theft, or burglary, or any criminal offence. Had he known that he was in some gentleman's house he would naturally have apologised, but not knowing anything until he was brought to his senses, he could not do otherwise.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said, that he had not the slightest doubt that the accused had been found in the room belonging to the complainant and that the statement made by the complainant was correct from the beginning to the end, but the fact that the accused was seen in the room of the complainant, was not sufficient to constitute the offence with which the accused had been charged. His Worship remarked that to constitute the offence, the guilty intention on the part of the accused must be proved. But taking into consideration the circumstances of the case and the explanation given by the accused, his Worship found that there was no such criminal intention on the part of the accused. If the accused had really gone there with the intent to commit an offence he would not have taken off his boots and placed them in one corner, and that, when he was allowed to put his boots on he would have tried to escape from their custody. His Worship was also inclined to believe the statement made by the accused, that he had taken too much liquor, and did not know where he was, until he was arrested. Taking into consideration all the facts of the case his Worship acquitted the accused.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espide.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts
Previously registered.....	32	82	30	36	30	44	27	67
Saturday, July 1	0	6	0	0	0	5	0	26
Sunday, July 2	0	51	0	16	0	0	0	1
Total ..	33	39	30	52	30	49	27	94
Total fall to 1st July to 1892	12	08	10	58	11	31	13	37
Total fall to 1st July to 1891	14	65	13	15	13	0	13	29

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered, at 6 a.m., on the 1st July :—

	Ghadechi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously registered.....	7	21	10	58	27	2
Saturday, June 30	0	23	2	20	0	0
Total	7	44	12	78	27	2

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF JULY, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts all over the country. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate. Winds are south-easterly at Bombay and Ratnagiri, north-easterly at Goa and Cochin, southerly at Masulipatam and Coimbatore and south-westerly to north-westerly in other districts. The force has been strong to a gale at Neemuch and Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 38 miles an hour at Neemuch and 14 at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 13° below the average in Gujarat, Central India, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Mysore and at Masulipatam, Madras, Nagapatam and Jacobabid, and 5° to 6° above it at Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti and Secunderabad. The minimum is 4° in defect at Madras, Negapatam and Bhuj. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Delhi, Nagpur, Amraoti, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Negapatam and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (2·04"), over an inch at Delhi, Bhuj, Raipur and Mangalore, nearly an inch at Rajkot and Goa, and light to moderate showers at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

THE comparatively slight recovery of ¼d. took place in the price of silver in London yesterday, at 30¼d. per oz., and in New York, the metal advanced in value six cents, to 63 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·83 dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in London, at £70. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged, at 98⅛ and 108½, respectively. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3 5-8d. In addition to this week's specie shipments to this port, wired on Thursday, £20,000 in Silver has been shipped to Calcutta. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 97¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher at fcs. 25·17½.

To-day a further advance of 3d. per oz. has taken place in the value of Silver in London, at 33½d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal is 5¼ cents lower, at 63¼ cents; demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent to 4·83¾ dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities come ⅜ per cent. higher, at £70 5-8. French Rentes in Paris have lost yesterday's advance, and are again quoted at 97½; Paris Exchange on London is again a little higher, at fcs. 25·18.

The Wheat and Seed Markets were unchanged yesterday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 3,360,000 quarters, or 110,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats neglected; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. 4 7-16d. per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Americans; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value, excepting Bengals, which advanced 1-16d. per lb. in all grades. American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; Sales 7,000 bales. Spot prices were all unchanged; but Americans Arrivals were 1-16 to 5-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 11-32d. for July deliveries, and 4 13-32d. for November-December. The day's Imports are again 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market remains firm. "Fine" Broach at Havre comes half a franc lower, at fcs. 51½.

The total Sales of cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 10,000 bales more than on the week preceding, at 54,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 12,000 bales less, at 58,000 bales. The week's Imports were 9,000 bales less, at 17,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 53,000 bales; and as it stood, yesterday, was 174,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though heavier, by 262,000 bales than in 1891. The total Visible Supply fell off during the week by 110,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 13,000 bales more in sight; and the figures which we give below show in the total Supply for all Europe, a decrease of 459,000 bales compared with last year, an increase of 5,55,000 bales as against the year before; and in the case of East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 1,21,000 bales, and 1,72,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. There was no change in the price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool during the past week; but Arrivals were 5-64 to 3-32d. lower; the spot quotation yesterday having been 7-16d. higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 1/8d. lower than in 1891.

In New York, 7⅞ cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday, but September Futures were 9 points higher, at 7·90 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, making the week's total larger than in either of the two preceding years; the decrease this season now standing at 2,070,000 bales compared with last year, and 1,919,000 bales the year before.

To-day, an advance of ⅛d. has taken place in the spot price, at 8 cents per lb.; Futures for September being 8 points higher, at 7·98 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 3,000 bales, going against 2,200 bales last year, and 1,000 bales the year before. The quantity of Cotton in sight is 6,430,000 bales, compared with 6,420,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	19,000	17,000	13,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	14,000	28,000	21,000
" " Continent.....	8,000	21,000	7,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	4,930,000	7,000,000	6,849,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	2,163,000	3,304,000	3,243,000
" " to Continent do. ..	1,942,000	2,454,000	2,413,000
" Stock in the Ports	330,000	511,000	285,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	2,970,000	3,429,050	2,415,100
" Surats	302,000	423,293	474,270
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,416,000	1,589,890	1,151,350
" London	7,000	9,000	16,000
American Afloat	30,000	40,000	30,000
East Indians "	7,000	30,000	20,000
Total ...	1,450,000	1,668,890	1,223,350
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 7-16 l.	4d.	4 9-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3¼d.	3 7-16d.	3¾d.
Difference.....	9-16d.	9-16d.	15-16d.

COTTON.—This market has been closed to-day on account of the death of an assistant in a leading European export house.

WHEAT has been quiet, with a small export business passing; and prices have declined half an anna per cwt. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...Rs.	4-4-0	per cwt.	
Do. 85 " ... "	4-3-0	"	
No. 1 Club Delhi..... "	4-4-0	"	
Red Delhi..... "	4-1-0	"	
Hard Yellow..... "	4-14-0	"	
Red Ahmedabad ..... "	4-1-0	"	
Hard Red ..... "	4-8-0	"	

SEEDS have also been a quiet market, with but little doing for export; but prices show no further change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	1,299	bales.
Wheat.....	12,240	cwts.
Linseed	8,036	"
Rapeseed	14,752	"
Poppyseed.....	538	"
Castorseed	1,855	"
Rice	899	"

FREIGHTS are dull; and no fresh business has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and has remained practically unchanged, with a moderate business passing both ways, the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 13-16d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 13-16d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 3 7/8d.		"
Credits do. ...1s. 3 31-32d.		"
Francs do. ...1·67½		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER advanced materially to-day, in a firm market, 107¾ having at one time been the rate for Fours for Money and 107 9-16 for Account; later on, however, rates became weaker and the greater part of the rise was lost, closing quotations having been 107⅞ to 7-16, and 107¼ for cash, and the next settlement, respectively.

SHARES have been without further movement to-day on any line.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd July, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	5	40 p.m.	11	40
Teheran	2	5	21 p.m.	...	58
Suez	2	12	40 p.m.	...	41

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 2nd July, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	16	...	5
" Karachee	..	12	...	1
" Madras	..	15	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ERRINGTON—June 13, at 12, Grosvenor-crescent, the Vis countess Errington, son.
MACLEOD—June 9, at Cambridge, wife of Bannatyne MacLeod, I C S, Clare College, daughter.
NEILL—June 15, at 25, Barkston-mansions, S W, the wife of Lindsay Niell, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MAGRATH—BINNY—June 8, at the parish church, Aldeburgh, Henry Augustus Frederick Magrath, 1st Sikhs, Punjaub Frontier Force, only son of Col H M S Magrath, L S C, to Edith Murray, second daughter of Major-Gen W H Binny, late Bengal Staff Corps, of Crespigny, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

BRUCE—June 7, at Plymouth, Michael Robert Bruce, Major General late Bombay Army, from the effects of influenza, aged 61.
GRANT—June 11, at 115, Elgin-crescent, Notting Hill, John Peter Grant, of Rothiemurchus, J P, D L, late Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the late Sir John Peter Grant, G C M G, K C B, aged 57.
STEWART—June 9, at Redhill, Robert Stewart, Esq, of 11, Chesham-place, S W, and formerly of Calcutta, aged 54.
SYME—June 12, at Highworth, Ashford, Kent, Peter Macfarlane Syme, Capt, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.
THOMAS—June 12, at 5, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, Julia Pauline, wife of J P Thomas, Warnford Place, Highworth, Wilts, and Calcutta, daughter of the late Sir Richard Plasket, K C M G, aged 53.
WEBBER—June 10, at his residence, The Elm, Parkelane, Croydon, Alfred Webber, late West Indian Incumbered Estates Commission, aged 63.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROGERS—July 2, at Bombay, the wife of Henry Rogers, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARDY—June 22, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant T H Hardy, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.
MACDONALD—June 25, at Simla, the wife of R G Macdonald, of a daughter.
STEPHENS—June 23, at Calcutta, the wife of James A Stephens, Postal Account Dept, of a son.

DEATH.

COLLINGRIDGE—June 25, at Muzuffurpur, Guy Vernon, infant son of Guy T Collingridge, aged 8 months and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1893.

THE unprecedented depreciation of silver which has fallen from thirty-eight pence to thirty-three pence—a difference of 19½ per cent.—since the closing of the mints on Monday last, reduces the metallic value of the rupee to a shilling. This unlooked for fall is due to a measure which has only added a penny or thereabouts to the currency value of the rupee. The repeal of the Sherman Act—especially if accompanied by the unloading of the hoarded silver in the United States vaults—would certainly have produced far more calamitous results; it would probably have caused silver to fall to a price which would have spelled ten pence for the rupee. The effect of such a crash upon the foreign trade and the finances of India would have been ruinous. Serious as are the problems which now confront us under the system of closed mints and a one-and-four-penny rupee, our situation is secure and satisfactory to a degree in comparison with our lot had we been forestalled by President Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle. It cannot be denied however that there is some excuse for uneasiness with regard to the effect of the new conditions on the Indian trade with the Far East. For the moment that trade is at a standstill, owing to the sudden dislocation of the Chinese exchanges. But there is good ground for anticipating recovery when the facts of the situation come to be better understood. The fall in silver which has so deranged the exchanges is altogether disproportionate to the rise in the value of the rupee. The element of panic is largely accountable for it, and the scare has arisen quite as much from the anticipation of what will happen in America, as from what has happened in India. Silver is at present unduly depressed. Purchases on Indian account have for the moment ceased, the mints being closed against private coinage and coining on Government account not having yet begun. There is consequently for the time being no market in India for the metal, and it is erroneously assumed that no more silver will come to this country. But the Government must soon coin rupees for its own needs and for the requirements of the home and foreign trade of the Empire. The Secretary of State must purchase silver as heretofore, and the inducement to buy largely will not be diminished by the patent fact that there will be a considerable profit on every rupee coined on Government account in the mints. When the purchases recommence, silver, which is now a drug in the market, may be expected to experience a rebound from the present panic prices. It is not inconceivable that the closing of so many mines, which have hitherto been content to put on the market great quantities of metal obtained at heavy loss to the shareholders, may raise the price of silver to a point which could not have been reached under other circumstances.

Meanwhile, the action of the Government in shutting out the Exchange Banks' silver from the mint is already having far-reaching consequences. Exchange has gone up and had it not been for the extraordinary freaks of the India Office in selling below the rate fixed by the Government of India one and four pence we would be now the accepted rate. Silver has fallen from 38d. to 33d. per oz., to say nothing of the panic price of 30d. The difference between these two rates is over twenty per cent. There is a very large trade between India and China in raw cotton, yarn, cotton cloth, and opium. So long as the currency of India was based upon the value of silver bullion there was a par of exchange between India and China varying within moderate limits from Rs. 225 to Rs. 220 per 100 dollars. The rate on Hongkong during last week fell from 221 to 186, equal to 15 3-4 per cent.; while on Shanghai it went down from 308 to 267 taels—a drop of 13¼ per cent. All trade between India and China is stopped, and Government will have to address themselves to the task of removing the difficulties in the way of its resumption. For months past the best of the Bombay cotton mills have been just holding their own, working only on a slight margin of profit: they are all working short time. It was under those conditions that the new Government policy has, temporarily at least, deducted 14½ per cent. from the market values of all stocks now in godowns in Bombay or on the way to China, and made business impossible. This is due to the sudden collapse of silver, owing to the sudden cessation of the Indian demand for it a remedy can be found in purchasing and coining on Government account sufficient to supply the needs of the State and of trade.

It may seem like a paradox, but it is none the less true that the policy which the Government of India have entered upon is bimetallic, with a par of exchange between the two metals of 1s. 4d. The currency will have in future to be worked upon the principles, which long experience has proved to be sound in countries which were under a bimetallic law. Though the new law permits the payment of gold into the Mints and Government Treasuries at the price of fifteen rupees per sovereign, no gold has as yet been paid in, for the sovereign is worth Rs. 15-8 in the bazaars. The Viceroy has stated that the Government hope at some future date to raise the value of the rupee to 1s. 6d., which will make an equivalent of Rs. 13-5-4 per sovereign. But this change is not to be looked for in the immediate future. When business becomes brisk the Banks will import sovereigns and obtain rupees in exchange, to finance the merchants. Hitherto the Banks have shipped silver and gold to India as demanded by the balance between trade exports from and imports to India, partly for jewellery, but principally in respect of silver for currency. The Banks will continue to import bullion in response to the trade demand, but their business as importers of silver for currency is at an end, and Government will have to take their place. The amount of silver required for coinage varies from three to seven crores annually. The demand for silver during the current year must be equal to the normal average—as we know from the very large business done at the Prince's Dock. The farmers do not want gold coins or currency notes in exchange for their crops of wheat, linseed, mustard seed, and cotton; they are accustomed to rupees, and must have them. The Banks and the larger exporters from India will look to the Mints to sell them for gold the rupees which were formerly coined out of bullion imported by themselves. The Government will have to purchase this silver, and *pro tanto* raise the market price of the metal above the panic level. These purchases of silver bullion in a market no longer overstocked by the output of mines producing the metal at a heavy sacrifice, may possibly raise its price, probably to something near the equivalent of the par of exchange of 41d. per oz. So long as the price of silver remains below the exchange rate, so long will it be a great temptation to the Government to make a legitimate profit by purchasing the cheaper metal and coining it into rupees. As this course of procedure will not improbably largely mitigate the silver difficulty, and in due course raise the market value of silver it will to the same degree tend to improve the adverse conditions which have—only temporarily, as we hope—paralysed the trade with China, and threaten, if not speedily remedied, to cause a heavy loss to the Government in its opium transactions. It is not practicable for the Government of India to divorce itself from its long and chequered union with silver, which must continue to be the mainstay of our finance."

OUR Simla correspondent informs us that the Government are desirous of giving favourable consideration to the claims of the Exchange Banks in respect to the large amount of silver shut out from the Mints by the new policy introduced on 26th June. It appears that nothing is as yet decided as to whether the silver will be purchased by the Government or be admitted to the Mints for coinage. No doubt whichever course is taken, Government will be actuated by the desire to deal fairly by the Banks, but nothing short of the coinage in whole or in part of the silver in transit, will indemnify the Banks against the loss which the resolve to close the Mints without notice will bring upon them. Having incurred large responsibilities on the basis of Exchange ruling at and under 1-3d., to be met by coinage of silver in the usual way, they find themselves compelled to fulfil their obligations with the rupee raised to one and fourpence, while the Mints are closed against the silver which they had provided. The purchase of the silver at cost price will not save the Banks from the heavy loss occasioned by the sudden jump of the rupee from one and threepence to one and fourpence.

WE ventured a few days ago to doubt the somewhat disquieting statement which appeared in a Calcutta paper, that the rate of one and four pence to the rupee would give place "within a few months, or possibly weeks," to a one and six-penny rate. We are now able to say that there is no foundation for the report that the rupee will be raised again shortly. Such a course would defeat the object to attain which it was decided to fix one and four-pence as the maximum rate of exchange, by issuing fifteen rupees at the Mints in exchange for gold at that rate. The object was to prevent "a sudden considerable rise in exchange, which would have injurious consequences, and excite apprehension in the public mind." The words we have quoted will be found in Sir David Barbour's speech introducing the Bill for the closing of the Mints. The Finance Minister laid special emphasis on this point and explained that the original proposal of the Government of India was to close the Mints to private coinage of silver, to take power to declare the sovereign to be legal tender at a rate not exceeding eighteen pence to the rupee, await the result of the closing of the mints, and be guided by the experience thus obtained before taking future action. The Committee recommended that with a view to prevent a great and sudden rise in the rate of exchange that gold should be accepted at the mints and at the treasuries at the rate of sixteen pence to the rupee. This view was accepted by the Government of India, with the approval of the Cabinet. The question of again raising the rate is absolutely open. Section 13 of the Currency Amendment Act gives the Government full power to direct by an order notified in the *Gazette*, that currency notes shall be issued in "exchange for gold coin of the Government of India or for foreign gold coin, or gold bullion at the rates according to the rules and conditions fixed by that order." But gold can only be made legal tender and the ratio of exchange compared with the rupee can only be effected by future legislative enactment which will only be undertaken in the light of future experience. The present rate is only provisional, but if deliberately made low to avoid the injurious effects of a higher rate before trade adjusts itself to the new conditions, there is no reason to apprehend any further change for the present.

PRESIDENT Cleveland has promptly availed himself of the panic produced in the American Silver Market to hasten the assembling of Congress, which is now fixed for August 7. Doubt is no longer possible as to what is intended, seeing that the proclamation summoning the Congress states that the object is to relieve the people of the United States from impending danger and distress. This announcement has produced universal satisfaction in the States and the immediate repeal of the Sherman Act is regarded as certain. The monthly purchases of silver during the last year amounted to fifty-five millions of dollars, or eleven millions sterling. This is described in the telegram as "loss," which in part it is. But as silver was, even at the panic price of Friday, half-a-crown an ounce, the United States will not have to write off quite fifty per cent of their purchases. It is high time, however, to pull up. It remains to be seen what the effect of the repeal of the Sherman Act will have upon the price of silver. It is possible that the downrush in the silver markets of the world which we have just seen in the week following the closure of the Indian Mints, may have been due, in a considerable degree, to the instinctive feeling that the decisive measure taken by the Government of India would be followed at no distant date by equally drastic measures in Washington. If this should prove to be the case, the result of the repeal of the Silver Acts has been largely discounted. The closing down of numerous mines in the United States and the simultaneous and wholly unexpected closing of the British Broken Hill Mine in Australia, will at once diminish the output of silver. The closure of the Indian mints to private coinage, and the approaching cessation of the American purchases of silver, cannot fail to have the effect of restricting the output of the mines which survive. There is no longer a premium on overproduction and already there are signs that the recent panic is abating. Silver which was 30d. in London on Friday was on Saturday quoted at 33½d.—a rise of 3½d. in forty-eight hours. The 60½ cents quoted in New York, became on Saturday 63½ cents. It is evident that the lower price did not represent the actual value of silver, but rather the fears of the holders, which will now begin to abate. The near prospect of American legislation may momentarily produce another and a wilder panic, but it is not likely to endure, now that so many of the silver mines are shut down.

THE papers read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts during the session that has just terminated were generally of such high excellence that the Council must have experienced some difficulty in selecting the three to receive the Society's silver medal. The choice of the Council finally fell upon Mr. Thirkell White, C.I.E., whose admirable paper on "Upper Burma under British Rule" was read at the opening meeting; Mr. J. Barr Robertson, who in the early part of the year dealt so ably and exhaustively with the Currency Problem; and Sir Juland Danvers, whose useful contribution on the condition and prospects of Indian manufactures was recently commented upon in our editorial columns. As a member of the Council, Sir Edward Braddon, who descanted with much literary skill upon the advantages or supposed advantages of Australasia as a field for the Anglo-Indian colonisation, is ineligible for the medal, but he has been formally thanked for his paper. The Section we hear has already received several offers of papers for next year. Home-coming Anglo-Indians with a message to deliver to the English public, might on their arrival do worse than give the Secretary of the Section a call at the Society's house in the Adelphi.

A PARTIAL recovery of silver took place on Saturday in Bombay and Calcutta owing to a strong demand among the native dealers who were probably tempted by the low price, and also by the fact that the Mints of the Native States are still coining silver. It is not likely that these States will long continue to do so. We are informed that the Hyderabad Mint has been closed and that other native Mints are expected to follow suit.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, Ella Schneider, a European woman 21 years of age, was charged before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons and a common jury with abducting Florence Marie Millar, 18 years of age, the daughter of a railway employe living at Parel, for an immoral purpose. The complainant and her mother stated that, on the 1st May last, the accused came to their house and asked the complainant if she would teach her children. The proposal was assented to although no terms were arranged; and the complainant accompanied the accused to her house at Grant Road to see the children and to settle the arrangement. There improper proposals being made to her, she went home and told her mother of everything that occurred, and the next morning a report was made to the police. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, recommending the prisoner to mercy on the ground of her youth, and because she had been in jail since the 8th May last. His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner her attempt to seduce the girl was an atrocious one, and it was aggravated by the fact that she was a woman, and a young woman too. The offence was punishable with a sentence of ten years' imprisonment, for the law is always very careful to protect the chastity of women. His Lordship accorded great praise to the complainant and her mother for performing what must have been a very unpleasant duty to them in coming forward and bringing the acc

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE APPROACHING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch and their Royal Highnesses the King and Queen of Denmark have arrived in London to be present at the Duke of York's wedding.

ADOPTION OF MR. GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Gladstone's Resolution for expediting the Home Rule Bill has been carried by a majority of thirty-two votes.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

A ROYAL COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

A long debate took place in the Commons, last night, on a motion brought forward by Mr. Webb on the Opium question.

Mr. Gladstone admitted that they had not yet reached the goal on the path of duty, but said it was essential to see that the path was practical so as to avoid what would be mischievous and disappointing.

Mr. Russell moved an amendment to appoint a Royal Commission to consider, firstly, the question of prohibition, including the Native States, the effects of prohibition upon the Indian finances, and whether any change in the present system short of prohibition was feasible, and, finally, the effects of opium consuming upon the people, the disposition of the people regarding the use of opium and their willingness to bear the cost of prohibitive measures.

The Amendment, on a division, was adopted by one hundred and eighty-four against one hundred and four votes.

THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA.

HOW THE COLLISION HAPPENED.

LONDON, JULY 2.

It is now stated that the collision between the Victoria and Camperdown was caused by the orders of Admiral Sir George Tryon which left insufficient room for the ships to manœuvre in.

The *Times'* Malta correspondent says that Rear Admiral Markham who was in the Trafalgar hesitated and only obeyed the orders after Admiral Tryon had signalled "What are you doing?"

The correspondent adds that if the order had been fully executed every pair of ships in the squadron would collided.

THE SILVER CRISIS IN AMERICA.

It has been decided owing to the great pressure caused by the abnormal fall in silver to convoke Congress on August 7.

ANOTHER MINE CLOSED.

The British Broken Hill Silver Mine in Australia has closed down.

REPEAL OF THE SILVER ACTS IMMINENT.

WASHINGTON, JULY 1.

President Cleveland has issued a Proclamation calling upon Congress to meet in order to relieve the present impending danger and distress.

The summoning has produced satisfaction everywhere and the repeal of the Sherman Act is considered certain.

The loss through the monthly purchase of silver during the past year has been fifty-five million dollars.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Bombay mails of the 16th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

A HAVILDAR AND A NAIK KILLED BY A SEPOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

A Havildar and a Naik of the 21st Punjab Infantry were shot yesterday evening by a mutinous sepoy of the same regiment at Kohat.

THE AMIR AND THE HAZARAS.

It may now be concluded that all the fighting between the Amir's troops and the Hazaras is over, as for the present no further reports have been received at the Foreign Office.

A BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR INDIA.

Veterinary Lieutenant Pease is making a careful survey for the proposed site at Naini Tal.

RESIGNATION OF SIR DAVID BARBOUR.

Sir David Barbour resigns the office as Financial Member at the expiration of his time towards the end of November. The Financial Department are now taking up the question of Home Remittances, Service Allowances, and Furlough Pay.

MILITARY RELIEFS.

Orders for the move of a Company of the 27th Bombay Infantry from Loralai to Fort Sandeman and of a section of No. 2 Derajat Battery from Fort Sandeman to Shingarh have been cancelled.

Four elephants are being transferred from Sirhind to the Lahore Command, and six carts with twelve bullocks are being transferred in lieu.

A party of the 40th Bengal Sappers and Miners have been ordered to move from Roorkee to Gilgit for general work, and to relieve the 20th Sappers now there, who return to India.

STORAGE ACCOMMODATIONS.

Funds have been sanctioned for the provision of storage accommodation for arms, accoutrements, clothing of reservists of native army at Allahabad, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan, and Edwardesabad.

RESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. C. Kay, additional member, has tendered his resignation of his seat on the Legislative Council, and it has been accepted by H. E. the Viceroy. Presumably he will reappear as the nominee of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.

In all probability the Hon. Mr. Woodburn, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will resign, too, as he has also tendered his resignation, but it has not yet been formally accepted, pending proposals under consideration.

The final decision as to whether the Honourable Mr. Woodburn's resignation of his seat as Additional Member will be accepted or not will be made known shortly. The Honourable Mr. Mackay's successor is not yet known.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S MARRIAGE: A HOLIDAY.

H. E. the Viceroy has telegraphed to the Secretary of State, asking whether any holiday would be observed on the 6th July, the Duke of York's wedding-day. The Secretary of State replied no holiday will be observed in London, presumably no Indian holiday.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, JULY 2.

At a public meeting of the leading citizens held this evening, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Agate, a resolution gratefully thanking the Honourable Mr. Paul and his supporters for the Simultaneous Examination motion, was unanimously adopted.

THE NEW CURRENCY POLICY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

It is understood that the Government are prepared to give favourable consideration to the claims of the Exchange Banks in regard to the Silver in transitu shut out by the closure of the Mints on Monday last.

Whether the silver will be purchased for coinage on Government account, or as an exceptional case or accepted at the Mints in whole or in part is not yet known.

There is no foundation for the report that the rupee will be shortly raised to one and six-pence. Such a course would defeat the object with which the rate was fixed on Monday last at one and fourpence, which was expressly stated to be decided upon with a view to avoid sudden or violent fluctuations.

DEFACEMENT OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

Opinions received by the Director-General of Post Offices on the subject of defacement of postage stamps are mostly in favour of the practice being prohibited. The proposed reform will, therefore, in all probability be shortly carried out.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ADJUTANCIES.

Two desirable adjutancies of the Volunteers fall vacant within the next few months—those of the Darjeeling and Naini Tal Corps. Captain Garraway, Royal Irish Regiment, Lucknow, will succeed Captain Couper as Adjutant, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, and Captain Barry, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Allahabad, will probably be appointed at Naini Tal.

THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF KARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, JULY 2.

Mr. Syed Nur-ud-din Khan, Assistant Judge, left this morning to join his acting appointment as District Judge of Karwar. He was met on the station platform by a number of gentlemen. As the hour of his departure was not generally known many were disappointed by not being able to attend. This officer had made himself popular during his short sojourn in Dharwar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 29.

The Hall Line steamer Lockaley Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JULY 1.

The s. s. Malwa arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The s. s. Aden left at daylight, to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 2.

Mail steamer Oceana from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	97⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
Bar Silver	30½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	17,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,416,000	"
" " Surats	21,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	7,000	"

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN C. Davis, 1st Bengal Cavalry, 51 days to Simla, private affairs.

LIEUTENANT T. E. Madden, 16th Bengal Infantry, six months' language leave to Agra.

Out of India.—Brevet Major C. J. Mackenzie, D.A.A G., Quetta District, 90 days' privilege leave to England.

CAPTAIN R. Pearce, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for 9 months to England, private affairs.

LIEUTENANT E. St. A. Wake, 10th Bengal Lancers, for four months, private affairs.

MAJOR and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel St. J. F. Michell, A.A.G., Presidency District, 60 days' privilege leave to sea.

NINETY days' accumulated privilege leave of absence from 4th July, is granted to Lieutenant R. E. Cheyne, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence, from the 16th July, is granted to Lieutenant G. A. Becher, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—In India.—Lieutenant E. J. E. Swayne, 16th Bengal Infantry, 60 days' privilege leave to Baluchistan.

ALL warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, promoted to a higher grade, will receive the pay of the higher rank from the date of the promotion given in Regimental Orders.

IT has been decided that a Staff Armourer-Sergeant or an Armourer-Sergeant, when under any circumstances not in charge of arms for a period exceeding 28 days, shall receive the pay of his rank, less 1s. 6d. a day, the deduction commencing on the 29th day.

A NEW order has been issued in respect of lance grade pay. A soldier, if not previously appointed to act as unpaid Lance-Sergeant, Lance-Corporal, or acting Bombardier, shall not be appointed to receive pay as such unless actually present.

WITH the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, it has been notified that retired honorary commissioned officers, senior apothecaries and warrant officers in receipt of the old invalid rate of pension may be permitted to absent themselves from India, but only during a maximum period of two years of such absence will they be allowed to draw the invalid rate of pension.

The following appointments have been made:—Lieutenant H. R. Fagan, 1st Punjab Infantry, to be Assistant Recruiting Officer, Pathan District, Peshawur. 18th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant G. Fennifather-Evans, from South Wales Borderers, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 6th Bengal Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant L. B. Cumberland, from 1st King Royal Rifle Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 18th Bengal Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant K. F. C. Marshall, from Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 2nd Punjab Infantry.—Major R. R. Sturt to officiate as commandant vice Colonel Turner, on leave. Captain G. W. B. Swiney to officiate as 2nd-in-Command. Captain C. M. Eale to officiate as Wing Commander, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieutenant P. N. Leslie, from Derbyshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, from 10th May, 1893. 14th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant N. C. Taylor, Squadron Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I fully concur with the Parsee "A.," whose letter you have published in your to-day's issue in reply to the Assistant Collectors' letter anent the Simultaneous Civil Service Examination in India. In endorsing "A.'s" views I may say that apart from cogent political objections to the proposal in question there are other very valid reasons why natives should proceed to England in order to compete in London for the above examination, the foremost of which is the advantage of the first-rate English education and society. Travelling necessitated by the examination in England is in itself a very valuable advantage, as it has been admitted on all hands that education without travelling is incomplete. The relation between England and India is such that people of both countries would alike fervently wish to remain undisturbed until the end of the world, and this can only be gained by mutual interchange of thoughts, visits, and so forth. No sooner the necessity of going to Europe ceases the prospects of advancements will also cease therewith.—Yours, &c.,

G. V. BHIDE.

June 29.

THE Lord Mayor has received a notification that "it will afford the Duke of York and Princess May great pleasure to pass through the City on their wedding day." They will, therefore, proceed to Sandringham *viâ* Liverpool-street Station.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 16.

THERE was an air of triumph about the eloquent speech delivered by the Marquis of Salisbury in the most famous of our transportine theatres, the Surrey, on Monday, that the most enthusiastic Gladstonian could hardly say does not find a justification in the present state of home politics. "In every part of the country," said his lordship, "we hear that opinion is running in our favour." Some allowance must be made for the prepossessions of the persons, from whom the leader of the Conservative party receives his reports on the condition of public feeling in the constituency, but the result of the Linlithgowshire election just received seems to confirm to some extent his prognostications, and corroborates what we have heard from other sources as to a change in Scottish sentiment regarding the Liberal policy. In 1836 Captain T. Hope was beaten by upwards of two thousand votes. At the General Election he was still more than seven hundred behind his opponent. To-day, Captain Hope has beaten the Liberal Candidate, Mr. Ure, by what in the circumstances, must be considered a respectable, if not remarkable, majority. Of course Mr. Ure, as we shall be told by the *Daily News* in the morning, is not Mr. M'Lagan, and no doubt something ought to be allowed for the fact that the Liberal candidate was from the point of view of popularity a far inferior man to the late member, who through financial troubles was at an inconvenient moment compelled to resign his seat. How sorry the Liberals must now be that they acted upon the advice of their amiable but overpraised whip, Mr. Marjoribanks, and did not prevent a contest by meeting the claims of Mr. M'Lagan's creditors. Lately, some of us have heard not wholly from Unionist quarters whispers that Mr. Gladstone's position in Midlothian is far from secure. After yesterday's decision the chances that the Prime Minister, if he stands again for Edinburghshire, may be treated by that constituency as he was treated in the past by Oxford University, and later by South Lancashire, does not seem so very unlikely after all. There are people who profess to know more about Scottish electors than we living in London can possibly know, who tell me that Mr. Gladstone will possibly be rejected, and that Mr. Haldane, Q.C. (Haddingtonshire), together with two or three equally well-known representatives, is menaced with the same fate. If this is a correct forecast and "dear old Scotland" is going to turn against its idol then the Gladstonians may well be as depressed as their opponents declare them to be. Apart from this nasty check north of the Tweed, there has happened sufficient during the past week in the South to cast a gloom over the not-too-crowded benches on the right of the Speaker's chair. The Sexton affair disclosing as it did acute internal dissensions in the Anti-Parnellite section of the Irish party, and followed as it has been by the resignation of Mr. Morrogh, one of the few moneyed men among the Nationalists was in itself enough to depress the spirits of Mr. Gladstone's followers. But that untoward incident does not stand alone. The bad effect created by the perverse action of the Irish members in determining, whatever be the consequences, to wash their dirty linen in the full gaze of their enemies, is perhaps not greater than the humiliation of the Government in having to confess to a stupid and stupendous blunder respecting the financial part of their Home Rule scheme. It is true that in their report explaining how the mistake occurred the Inland Revenue Commissioners take upon their shoulders the responsibility, but, as the *Times* not unfairly points out, the departmental error covers only a portion of the Government's miscalculation. If the Somerset House returns had been as accurate as they were inaccurate, Mr. Gladstone would still have had to explain, and if he could justify his taking the figures of the most favourable year, 1891-92, instead of an average of years, the "greatest financier of the age" may yet be able to so manipulate the returns to show that things are not quite so bad as they seem, but, on the face of it, it seems difficult to see how he can get over the damaging admission that the surplus to be at the disposal of the Irish Parliament will not be, as he estimated at £500,000, but only a mere bagatelle of £135,000, and, as your late visitor Mr. St. John Brodrick, who in this matter distinctly scores, pertinently asks how out of this modest sum is Ireland to meet all the charges imposed by the Bill? Mr. Brodrick makes out that the sister island ought, according to Mr. Gladstone's own standard, to contribute one-twentieth cost of Imperial Charges, whereas it is still proposed that she should only pay one-twenty-sixth With Mr. Leonard Courtney he holds that "it is cheaper to keep a wife however quarrelsome, at home, than to set her up in a separate establishment." The coming exposition of the amended financial proposals of the Government are being awaited with scarcely less interest than the consideration of the famous Ninth Clause, which deals with the retention of the Irish members at Westminster. On this and the financial clauses the loyalty of Mr. Gladstone's supporters will be put to a greater strain than it has yet had to bear, but, not knowing what is going to happen, I will not follow the example of those who are predicting that before many weeks are over the Prime Minister will be confronted with widespread mutiny. These prophets may be right, but, I confess that I see no signs so far of the formation of a cave. Mr. Saunders, the prince of wobblers, still abstains from voting; Sir Charles Reed continues to occupy his independent attitude, and Mr. Bolton, if anything, is more aggressive than ever. A Mr. M. Fowler who represents, I believe, some Northern borough, has shown a disposition to jib, but one swallow does not make a summer, and although I do not say there will not be a general revolt soon, I have, as the Scotch say, my doots. I have referred above to the mishaps of the Ministry during the past seven days, but I omitted to mention one terrible misfortune that has overtaken them. The rumour that Lord Wolverton had thrown up his exalted appointment as a Lord-in-Waiting turns out to be true. His retirement has been accepted, and a successor, Lord Playfair, gazetted to the vacant office. Joking apart, Lord Wolverton's secession considering the name he bears and the wealth he possesses, although it may afford subject for amusement in "stalwart" circles, is not one that could have been altogether pleasing to Mr. Gladstone. What Lord Wolverton was to the Liberals Mr. Morrogh may be said to have been to the Anti-Parnellites. Mr. Morrogh is an energetic little man, not a great Parliamentary figure, but a shrewd man of business, and of a type not too strongly represented in the Irish party. Like the Parnellite ex-fellow of all Souls, Mr. Rochfort Maguire, Mr. Morrogh is associated with Mr. Rhodes, of Cape fame, in some of his commercial enterprises. Mr. Morrogh was a member of the "Bantry gang," who swear by Mr. Timothy Healy, and who are for one thing supposed to be more subservient to clerical dictation than their colleagues. While the Unionists, headed by Lord Salisbury, refer to the inability of the Nationalists to maintain a united front in what the noble marquis calls "the absurdity that they are invited to support" as a proof of their unfitness for self-government, the Gladstonians console themselves by remarking that other politicians besides Home Rulers have their differences, and that what has just occurred is an object lesson that ought not to be altogether unpleasing to the minority in Ireland, who rightly or wrongly fancy that when, if ever, a Parliament is set up in Dublin they will suffer at the hands of a united majority. The phrase, "united majority," as applied to Irish politics since the split caused by Captain O'Shea's divorce petition seems at any rate misplaced. Lord Salisbury showed by his remarks, the other day, that in spite of what he not unhappily nicknamed the "angelic theory" of the present race of Irish politicians (who surely are not going to live for ever), that he is oppressed with the fear that they will be as hostile to England in the future as in the past. However that may be, at the present moment their hostility is not directed against England but against themselves.

As you will see there have been a plentiful crop of questions about the Herschell Committee's Report, but Sir William Harcourt has refused to budge, and for the present the matter remains where it stood this day last week. From the city I hear a rumour that the Government were inclined to give way to the extent of allowing the report to be published if the leaders of the Opposition would give an undertaking not to raise any debate. At first, Mr. Balfour and his friends were inclined to agree to this stipulation, but afterwards refused to make any compact with the Government. The negotiations then fell through, but there is still a possibility that they may be renewed. I do not vouch for the truth of this report, but I may say that it comes to me from a source that as a rule is exceptionally well-informed in all matters relating to *la haute finance*.

In this connection I may allude in passing to the more hopeful tone that has pervaded business circles here since the welcome announcement of the Argentine settlement. The present City Editor of the *Times* will not be accused by any one who knows him of flightiness, but he observes, *a propos* of the prepared agreement to be considered by the bondholders early next week, that "for the first time since the failure of Baring Brothers and Co., there seems to be some solid ground for hoping that the *debris* of that catastrophe have been sufficiently cleared away to admit of the foundations of a substantial recovery in general business being laid." This is, indeed, welcome news, and I hope events may show that we have at last come to the end of the financial depression that has so long prevailed.

Our friends of the Anti-Opium League are nothing if they are not moral, and I shall be anxious to hear what they have to say in answer to the rather grave charge brought against them by the Select Committee on public petitions. In the fourteenth report of that body, published this morning, the following note is appended to the list of petitions presented by the Baptist Congregations, the Young Women's Christian Associations, the teetotal societies, *et hoc genus omne* praying for the "complete suppression"—as if suppression could be incomplete?—of the wicked traffic:—Your Committee have in the case of the petition presented on the 12th June from Chepstow by Mr. Frederic Morgan reported to the House the number of names appended thereto, but they are of opinion that many of the names are in the same handwriting; and that the orders of the House which require that every petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names and marks and by no one else except in case of incapacity by sickness, have not been complied with." This particular petition, I find, comes from a Methodist chapel. It appears that the total number of signatures to petitions against the opium trade presented this session is up to date a few hundreds under 60,000. The figure is not very wonderful when we consider what desperate efforts are made all over the kingdom by pious people to obtain names irrespective of education, intelligence, or age. The organizers of the Society are indeed extremely active, and I shall not be surprised if one of these fine days—and all our days in this phenomenal summer are fine—they get up a big Hyde Park demonstration similar to the one held last Saturday in support of Sir William Harcourt's Local Veto Bill. Everyone had supposed that measure to be as dead as a door nail, but it seems that everyone was wrong. The case was one not of death but only of suspended animation, that is, if we are to believe certain signs of the times, not omitting the little advertisement the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave himself at the demonstration when Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Morley were, with other sensible persons, airing themselves on the King's Road at Brighton.

A somewhat characteristic petition has recently been presented to the House of Commons by Sir William Wedderburn from the Fouzdari Karkoon of a State in Central India, who complains that his Lord and Master" (as he calls him), a certain Maharaja, who enjoys the high privilege of a salute of eleven guns, is being tyrannised over by his Dewan. Poor Maharaja! He should not waste his time in appealing through his Fouzdari Karkoon to "their honours" of the Imperial Parliament, but drop a line to his brother-potentate, his Majesty the German Emperor, asking him for his unfailing recipe for getting rid of a tyrannical Dewan. Matters really seem from the petition to be in a bad way. This dreadful Dewan, it seems, was dismissed, but on a hint from the local Resident, the dismissal had to be cancelled, which we can well understand did not improve the unfortunate Chief's position. "The Dewan," her Majesty's faithful Commons are informed, "has usurped all power in the State, and has reduced his master the Maharaja, to the condition of a puppet. The Maharaja's life is thus rendered very miserable, all his trusted followers having been removed by the Dewan and replaced by his own men." Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown or, rather, uncomfortable is the body that sits upon a gaddee. Whatever may be the rights or wrongs of this domestic quarrel, there is quite a touch of pathos in the recital of the steps that the oppressed Maharaja has with exemplary patience taken in order to procure that redress which he hopes (vainly I fear) to come to him from the banks of the Thames. Says the faithful Fouzdari Karkoon:—"Your memorialist, on behalf of his lord and master, brought these and other matters to the notice of the Political Agent, the Agent of the Governor-General in Central India, and the Governor-General in Council, through his Foreign Secretary, asking for an inquiry into these grave charges against the Dewan, but received no reply to the majority of his representations and no redress for the grievances of the Maharaja, his master. Thus he submitted nineteen petitions, to the Political Agent at——, twenty-four petitions to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and nineteen petitions to the Governor-General in Council on various dates from April 1887 to June 1892. Only five orders were passed with reference to these petitions to the Governor-General directing him to send his petition through the Agent, but to the others no reply was ever vouchsafed." The House is implored to order an inquiry, and to call upon the Dewan to explain, among other things, "why he tyrannises over his lord and master, the Maharaja." Here is an opportunity for that Parliamentary "enfant terrible," Mr. Seymour Keay, to distinguish himself.

Bombay Army men will be glad to hear that another attempt is to be made to remedy an injustice from which they suffer. Early next week one of the new Conservative members, Mr. Charles Bill, is to ask Mr. George Russell whether the India Office will re-consider the question of granting the frontier medal to the troops that took part in the Zhob Valley Expedition at 1884. Mr. Bill bases his request on the recent award of the medal for the Hazara Expeditions of 1852 and 1891. Mr. Bill sits for the Staffordshire constituency that rejoices in the name of Leek. It is to be hoped that if the Under-Secretary should be inclined to be what the Central Indian Fouzdari Karkoon would style tyrannical, Mr. Bill will stick to his position and not eat the Leek. Among military men here there is a strong feeling that the medal should be given to the Zhob Valley Expedition; in fact, many persons in this country were under the impression that this debt to Bombay had been discharged sometime ago. The mills of the India Office grind slowly and not always surely.

INFORMATION received in Paris on June 14, from Do-sou states that the Siamese have evacuated several posts and have recrossed the Mekong.—Writing in the *Pall Mall Gazette* Lord Lamington says:—"The keynote to the French policy is to recover in Indo-China a lost India. However little our interests may be affected at this moment, it is essential that, to avoid friction and difficulties in the future, every attempt should be made to have a speedy and permanent settlement of the eastern Siamese frontier. This it is rather too clear, is what the French least desire."—Prince d'Orleans, in a forthcoming book on Tonkin (says the *Times* Paris correspondent), passes severe strictures on the indecision and mismanagement which he has observed there. While endorsing the encomiums of M. Harmand and M. Chailly Bert on the English system in Asia, he remarks that France, without imitating England, might simply revert to the admirable method formerly pursued in Cochin-China, and he justifies his criticisms as being inspired by "what has ever been and will ever be my sole object, the greatness of my country."—The Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on June 14:—"Hoo Yueh-Fung, the Provincial Treasurer of Kwang-Si, has been proposed by the Chinese Government, and accepted by the British Government, as Chinese Minister to Great Britain, in succession to Sieh Ta-Jem, whose term of office expired some months ago."—It is announced that the Nippel Vusen Kaisha Company have completed arrangements for the establishment of a fast steamship service from Japan to Europe, via the Suez Canal, and from Japan to Australia, and propose to take six steamers on the European service and three on the Australian.—A letter dated Seoul, April 14, in the St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* of June 12 expresses apprehension of open riots in Corea against the Christian missionaries, similar to the recent outbreaks in China.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 16.

ON Monday afternoon, the India Office was the scene of a ceremony of an interesting character. The Accountant-General, Mr. T. W. Keith, having that day attained the age of 65, has, under the Regulation recently introduced in the Home Civil Service, been placed on the retired list, and his colleagues have availed themselves of the opportunity to present him with an address expressive of their regard and esteem, and a more substantial testimonial in the shape of a handsome *garniture-de-cheminee* consisting of a Louis XVI. clock and two massive candelabra. The movement originated with the second-class division of clerks in the Accountant-General's Department, and was at once heartily supported by all ranks. The amount of subscriptions collected more than covered the cost of the gift to Mr. Keith, and the committee of selection, who have enjoyed the advantage of Sir George Birdwood's advice, by a happy inspiration devoted the balance of the fund to the purchase of a diamond and emerald ring to be offered to Mrs. Keith.

The presentation took place at 4-30, in the Finance Committee Room, which was filled by a large representative gathering of the staff, consisting of over a hundred persons. Besides the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of Departments there were present Sir J. Fayrer, President of the Medical Board; Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I., late Secretary in the Public Works Department; General Sir E. C. S. Williams, R.E., Government Director of Indian Guaranteed Railway Companies; Mr. W. J. Maitland, C.I.E., Deputy Director; Mr. J. Parker, Director-General of Stores, and a number of retired officials who were anxious to take part in the demonstration.

Mr. H. Waterfield, C.B., the Financial Secretary, having been called to the chair, then delivered the following address:—

Mr. Keith,—I believe that within the last half-hour I have, through your retirement, succeeded to the venerable position of having been longer in the establishment than any other head of a department, and therefore, I have been entrusted with the task of explaining why you have been invited at a gathering this afternoon by your official friends. Those who, like ourselves, entered the service before her Majesty assumed the direct administration of India, have till lately supposed that we had a sort of inalienable right to complete our fifty years, if able to discharge our duties with efficiency. The authorities, however, have ruled otherwise, and have decreed that the mere attainment of the age of sixty-five is a crime only to be expiated by immediate official extinction. Hence it is that, after nearly forty-eight years' service, during the last fourteen or fifteen of which you have held the important office of Accountant-General we have now to bid you farewell. As we do not view your offence in the same light as does the Secretary of State we wish in the first place to congratulate you heartily on the health and vigor with which in spite of the exceptional strain to which you have been exposed through circumstances during the last few months, you are to-day entering on your sixty-sixth year; a point in which we should all be only too happy to imitate you. But, further, we are desirous that you should take with you, into your retirement, some solid token of the esteem and regard felt by your colleagues for the "father of the service." Perhaps, it may not be known to all how fully you have deserved that title, and how faithfully you have acted up to it. But I may mention that in the many years we have worked side by side, during which I have always received your hearty co-operation whenever needed, I suppose that almost the only cases in which we have differed were the few in which you have pressed the claims of members of the office to an extent beyond that up to which I felt myself unable to support you. I will here only allude to the careful administration and economical management displayed by you in the conduct and in the re-organization of your large department—a somewhat thankless task, I fear, at times. But I should like for a moment to dwell on the feeling of goodwill displayed on the occasion of your retirement. When the suggestion was originally made that contributions should be raised for a testimonial on the occasion of your resignation, it was agreed that in the first instance heads of departments should not append their names, because it was felt that the value of such a movement would depend entirely on its spontaneous character, and that there ought to be no feeling of pressure, or supposition that it would be invidious if for any reason a man found himself unable to subscribe. It was, then, certainly not with surprise, but with much gratification that we learned in a very few days that the proposal had been received most warmly, and that nearly one hundred names had already been enrolled. Nor, is it only among your present colleagues that this feeling has been evinced; several who have left the office, some a long time since and others quite recently, expressed a wish to join in the presentation in order to prove that they had not forgotten their old friend, so that, as you will see from the address, it is made by upwards of one hundred and fifty of your colleagues, past and present. Sir Thomas Seccombe (the late Financial Secretary) particularly requested me to express his regret that he was unable to be here to-day. We hope that the selection made by our Committee of Taste will give you pleasure, and are glad that the funds at their disposal enable them to include a ring as a personal gift to Mrs. Keith. In the hope that the articles may long serve to keep in the memory of your family an agreeable recollection of the feeling shown at the close of your long and faithful career under the East India Company, and the Crown, I will now, in the words of the address, ask you to accept a clock and candelabra for yourself together with a diamond and emerald ring for Mrs. Keith.

Making an effort to master the deep emotion under which he was labouring, Mr. Keith rose to reply. He expressed his genuine amazement on learning that morning of the intention to present him with a testimonial. Even now he could scarcely realise that he stood face to face with his colleagues who had assembled to bid him farewell. He would confess that the utmost expectation he had formed had been that his own Department and perhaps a few of his intimate friends would have joined in presenting him with an address of farewell in memory of many years of association, but such a general demonstration of regard coupled with a really princely gift had gone far beyond his wildest anticipations. What was especially gratifying to him was that the movement was entirely spontaneous and originated with the second class clerks of his Department. The prospect of retirement after a long and active career was not viewed by him without some apprehension. He had lately been reading Charles Lamb's Essay on "The Superannuated Man." *As is well known in the India Office, Charles Lamb was for many years in the service of the East India Company in Leaden-Hall-Street, and in the Department which Mr. Keith vacates.* The brilliant essayist, recalling the servitude of his official career revelled in the enjoyment of absolute freedom and idleness. He had lost all sense of time, and had forgotten the day of the week and of the month, but, as Mr. Keith humourously observed, Charles Lamb was a bachelor, and had no occasion to fear being roused out of bed in the morning if he chose to spend it there. Mr. Keith concluded by expressing his warm appreciation of the kindness of his colleagues in presenting him with the address and the handsome gifts which were displayed in the room, and added that he was especially touched by the delicate attention paid to his wife who had commissioned him to convey her grateful thanks to the subscribers.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was then proposed by Sir J. Danvers, who assured Mr. Keith that, judging from his own brief experience of the life of a retired official, he would find that it was not without its pleasures and satisfactions.

The company then dispersed each shaking hands with Mr. Keith before departing. It was admitted on all hands that the India Office had never witnessed such a general demonstration of sympathy and regard for a retiring colleague.

Mr. Keith is succeeded in the post of Accountant-General by Mr. E. R. Cave-Browne, C.S.I., the Deputy Accountant-General, Mr. A. Guillum Scott being appointed to fill the vacancy so caused.

I am informed that there was a general expectation in the India Office that Mr. Keith's name would have figured in the list of knighthoods conferred on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday. In the estimation of many it would have been as a merited recognition of a long and honourable career in the employ of the East India Company and of the Crown, and a fitting conclusion to an exceptionally long term of service.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and a common jury.

SENTENCE ON AN OLD OFFENDER.

Abdul Rahman, who was found guilty of theft on Friday last, was again placed at the bar. He had denied a previous conviction; and evidence was called to show that he was, on the 28th June 1886, sentenced by the High Court to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The jury, upon the evidence, found the prisoner guilty of the previous conviction.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that he had been five times in jail before, and he ought to be sentenced to transportation. His lordship, however, would give him one more chance, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

THE CHARGE OF ABDUCTION AGAINST MRS. SCHNEIDER.

Ella Schneider, a European, twenty-one years of age, was charged with abducting, on the first May last, a European girl, named Florence Marie Millar by deceitful means, to go from her house, knowing it to be likely that she would be seduced to illicit intercourse. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. M. K. Lalcaca defended the accused. All parts of the Court were crowded by a large mass of people.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, said:—

My lord and gentlemen of the jury. The offence with which the prisoner Mrs. Schneider is charged is as you have heard that of abduction. The sections of the Penal Code which refer to that offence are very simple and it is important that I should read them to you. The offence of abduction is defined by section 362 in these wards:—"Who ever by force compels or by any deceitful means induces any person to go from any place is said to abduct that person." In this case all that you will have to bear in mind in connection with the section is this, that Mrs. Schneider is charged with having by deceitful means induced the young woman whom I shall call before you as a witness to go from her own home. If the accused did that she comes under that section and abducts the young woman. The next section deals with the purpose or object for which such a person is made to leave her home, and it runs as follows:—"Whoever abducts any woman in order that she may be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse or knowing it to be likely that she will be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse &c." You will thus see that you have to bear in mind two things. First of all you have to find from the evidence whether or not this young woman Florence Marie Millar was induced by deceitful means to leave her home, and secondly, if she was so induced; whether that was done in order that she might be seduced to illict intercourse, or whether that was done knowing it to be likely that she would be seduced to illicit intercourse. If you find that to be the case, or either of those things to be the case, then the whole offence is made out. Now, I will give you a very short outline. The case is one of comparatively simple character. The evidence will be that of only three or four persons at the most, and it will really be a question of whether you believe the statement which this young woman will specifically put before you, corroborated as it is in the most material respects by her mother and in minor respects as far as possible by one or two other witnesses whom I shall call. What the young woman will tell you is this. Miss Millar is a young lady of about 18 years of age, and is the daughter of an engine driver employed on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, who lives with his family in the immediate proximity, as I understand, of the B. B. & C. I. Institute at Parel, which most of you no doubt have seen. The young woman will tell you that on the evening of the 1st of May last at about 5 or 6 o'clock, the prisoner, who calls herself Mrs Schneider accosted her as she was standing on the verandah of the institute and asked her, "Are you Miss Florence Marie Miller." The accused was a perfect stranger to Miss Miller at the time. Miss Millar said to the prisoner, "yes, that is my name, what do you want." "With the prisoner at that time was a baby, which she said was her baby, which was carried by some male servant in her employ. The accused then said, "I believe you are a teacher," and that was pefectly true because Miss Millar was and is still a teacher in the Indo-British Institute. The accused further said "I hear you are a teacher and a good teacher, and I want you to teach two small children of mine of the ages of four and five years." Miss Millar said, "This is a matter which I must talk over with my mother, and as the mother was close at hand they adjourned to the house where Miss Millar and her mother lived. A conversation was held as to whether Miss Millar should accept the position of a teacher or governess of the two children which Mrs. Schneider represented she had of four and five years of age. The mother and the daughter expressed themselves agreeable to the suggested scheme, and it was understood that it should be carried out. Then Mrs. Schneider at the end of the conversation said "It will be very advisable to save you the trouble of finding out where I live. I live at Grant Road" or some such words. She said that as they did not know her house they might just as well know it in order that negotiations leading up to the definite acceptance of the post might be carried on. The mother said she had an objection to her daughter going to Mrs. Schneider's house, if she undertook to look after her and bring her back to her house. Mrs. Schneider then left with the baby and

as well as of Mrs. Schneider. But far be it from me to suggest in the absence of Dr. Burrows that the accused had the slightest authority from that gentleman to make the proposals which she did make. We cannot say whether she had or had not the authority; but it is enough for the purpose of this case to bring it within the section of the code that she says that she is authorised by that gentleman to make that proposal. This, gentlemen, is just an outline of the case. It you believe that, and I think you will have very little hesitation in believing the evidence, it entirely makes out the offence with which the prisoner is charged. You will see that the first element of the offence was that she induced the young woman to leave her home by a deceitful representation, that she was about to employ her as governess for her two children. If it were not for that representation, and if Miss Millar did not believe it to be a true representation, she would never have left her home and gone to the house of the woman. It was in order undoubtedly to seduce the young woman, that the prisoner persuaded and over persuaded her to accept her proposition that she should allow herself to become the mistress of a certain gentleman, and also to have illicit intercourse with certain other persons—two Parsees. If that was the object with which she took the young woman there and allowed her to be overpersuaded, then she has committed the offence with which she is charged. To corroborate the story of the complainant, I shall call her mother and Mr Brewin of the police, who made inquiries into the matter. I shall also call one other witness, who, I think is an important witness in this case, and that is the servant who carried the baby. The baby also is of some importance in this case because it would not be wrong to suggest that she purposely took the baby when she went in search of the young woman to give her self a character of a respectable person. The place where the complainant lived was far away from the house of the accused, who lived at Grant Road, and she was not wandering in the immediate neighbourhood of her own home. The servant will tell you a material and important circumstance in connection with the case. You will recollect that the young woman left the prisoner on the evening of the 1st of May, and when she left her the woman was under the impression that Miss Millar would return the next evening somewhere about 7 o'clock to have an interview with the gentleman named. Now that servant will tell you that on the next day, in the afternoon or in the evening, he was sent with a note by Mrs. Schneider down to the Marine Lines and brought Dr. Barrows in a Victoria to her house at about 8 o'clock that evening. That is a material circumstance, and you may consider the exact bearing of it in connection with Dr. Burrows, who is a medical gentleman, and who Mrs. Schneider herself has said was in medical attendance upon her child. That may really explain the presence of Dr. Barrows at that particular time; but that will be a matter for you to consider. There are many other details which will be submitted to you in connection with the case. You will hear a lengthy statement made by the woman in the Police Court as indicating her case, which is of course quite different from the statement of the young lady. It practically differs in this respect. The woman said that she did not represent to the complainant that she wanted her as a governess and thereby induced her to leave her house. She stated that she wanted the young lady for a nurse for her small child which was sick, and which led her to go to her bungalow to see where she resided. Mrs. and Miss Millar would contradict and say that there was not a word about the nurse spoken at the interview. It will be for the jury to consider if Miss Millar, who was employed as a teacher in the Indo-British Institution, would give up her post in order to become a nurse. Miss Millar will tell you that she agreed to teach the children of the accused because by that means she thought she would be able to supplement her income derived from her teachership at the school. It will be for the jury to consider if Miss Millar would agree to leave her profession of a teacher for that of a nurse. Mrs. Schnieder herself admits that the name of Dr. Burrows was used at the interviews at her house. She said in her statement among other things that she understood that the young woman knew Dr. Burrows, that she was in the habit of visiting him at his bungalow for some time, and that she had a quarrel with that gentleman and that it was an additional reason for the young woman to accept the post of a nurse, because she was then likely to meet Dr. Burrows who attended her family as a medical man, and would have an opportunity of making up with him at her house. The statement of the accused, therefore, corroborated the statement of the young woman in so far that Dr. Burrows' name was used at the interview. It will be for you, gentlemen, after hearing the evidence, to consider the various improbabilities in the story of the accused. There is one circumstance which I must explain when I said that Miss Millar never knew anything about Dr. Burrows. There was one occasion when she did come accross Dr. Burrows before the 1st of May, which, if anything, supports her case to a certain extent. She will tell you that some time in the month of April last she was on the Flats on a certain afternoon where there were certain military manœuvers going on in the nature of sham fight. Dr. Burrows was present there at the time and addressing her he said "You are Miss Millar, Miss Marie Millar," to which she said, "I am; you have the advantage of knowing my name, but I do not know you." Dr. Burrows then said, "I know you. I have come to know your name." When this conversation was going on between the gentleman and the young woman, one of the officers who was taking part in the sham fight came and spoke to the gentleman addressing him as Burrows, and the young woman had therefore reason to suppose that the name of the gentleman who talked to her was Burrows. If that gentleman was Dr. Burrows that was the only occasion in her life she saw Dr. Burrows, with whom she had nothing whatever to do. I shall not bring any witness before you of the character of the accused woman, her position in life, or the calling she follows, because the law does not allow me to do it. You may, however, form your own opinion in the absence of any evidence of that sort. It is perfectly open to my learned friend, who appears for Mrs. Schneider, to bring any amount of evidence of the good character and of the calling of the woman whom he represents, and if he does that, then it will be open to me, to bring any evidence, if I choose to do so, of a contrary character. But I cannot bring such evidence, as the law does not allow me to do so, and therefore you will not be surprised at its absence.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Miss Florence Marie Millar, examined by Mr. Anderson: I am the daughter of Alexandar Millar, an engine-driver in the B. B. and C. I. Railway. I am eighteen years of age. On the 1st May last, I was living at Parel with my father and mother. I was then employed as a teacher in the Indo-British Institution, and am still employed as a teacher. About 6-30 p.m., on the 1st May last, I saw the accused as I was standing in the verandah of the B. B. and C. I. Institute. The accused came up to me, and asked me where Miss Florence Millar lived. I said "I am Miss Florence Millar—what do you want?" She said she wanted me to educate her children. There was a native servant with her with a baby. He was a man servant. I told her to see my mother. She wanted me to go to her bungalow at once without seeing my mother. I said she must see my mother. I and she then went to see my mother. I supposed the child was hers, but I did not know. When I and the prisoner saw my mother, I asked accused her name, and she said it was Mrs. Schneider. She told my mother that she wanted me to teach her children, aged four and six years respectively. I asked her if they had been taught before. She said they had not. In answer to me she said her husband was up-country. My mother told me to teach the children, but no terms were arranged. Nothing more was said. There was some other talk which had nothing particular to do with the case.

The Judge: Was the salary mentioned?

Witness: No.

Witness to Mr. Anderson: My mother was willing that I should teach the children, and I told Mrs. Schneider that I would teach the children. I went with Mrs. Schneider to see where she lived. I fully believed that she wanted me to teach her little children. I would not have gone if I had known that she did not want me as a teacher. It is untrue that she asked me to be a nurse. There was no suggestion at any time that I should be a nurse. We went from Parel to Grant Road by train, and from Grant Road station we went by a victoria to the bungalow. We went by a foot-bridge near the Grant Road station. The servant and the child accompanied us. Mrs. Schneider asked me to make myself comfortable at the bungalow, and told me to take my hat off. I took the pin off, and Mrs. Schneider took the hat off. Just as I sat down, two people came in, a Parsee and a Goanese. She took them to a back room, saying she wanted to speak to them privately. She then came to me and said she had no children to educate. She said she wanted me for Dr. Burrows. I asked what for. She then said I was to live as his mistress, and that he would pay me Rs. 100 a month. She said there were two Parsee gentlemen as well, who would pay me Rs. 20 each. I made no answer, and got up to go away. I was frightened when she made these proposals, and got up to go. She asked me to tell my mother she had engaged me to teach her children. She then asked me if I would come next day to meet Dr. urrows. She had asked me to stay to dinner with r. Burrows, and I had said it was too late that day. She then asked me to come the next day. I agreed to do so; but I had no intention of keeping my promise. She sent a servant for a carriage to take me to the Grant Road station. I gave her to understand that I would tell my mother that she had engaged me at Rs. 20 a month to teach her children. I had no intention to tell my mother that, but I agreed in order to get away. In the carriage, Mrs. Schneider told me not to tell my mother of her proposals, as she did not want my brother to come and insult her. I have got several brothers. She offered to accompany me to my house, but I said I would go alone. On going home, I told my mother of all that had occurred. The next day my mother informed Mr. Brewin. I did not keep the promised appointment the next day. That day I accompanied Mr. Brewin and pointed out the bungalow to him. I met Dr. urrows at a sham fight. That was the first and the last time I saw him. In January last, at the sham fight on the flats, Dr. Burrows was standing near my sister. A gentleman, dressed in military clothes, came up to me and spoke to me. I did not know him before. I believe he was Dr. Burrows. When I first saw that gentleman I had no notion he was Dr. Burrows. A gentleman on horseback came and spoke to the gentleman who was speaking to me; and I believed the latter was Dr. Burrows. At the conversation on the first day at her bungalow, Mrs. Schneider said to me Dr. Burrows had seen me once at the sham fight and had taken a fancy to me. I saw no children in the house of Mrs. Schneider except the baby I spoke of.

Mr. Lalcaca, in addressing the jury, said that he would now proceed to cross-examine the witnesses, but before he did so, he might say—

His Lordship: This is not the time for you to make a speech; you must now proceed to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Lalcaca: Do you know Miss Millar to how many persons the accused lady teaches music?

Witness: I do not know that she teaches music.

Nor do you know what income she derives thereby?

No I don't know anything about it.

When she spoke to you about her children, did not she say that they were with their father up country?—She did not say so.

Now with regard to the story about Dr. Burrows, had you not some talk with the accused about her sick baby?—No, I had not.

Did not she come with her sick baby to your house? Yes, she came with a baby.

Had you not any conversation about the baby?—She only said that the baby was ill.

And that the doctor attended on it?—No, she did not say anything of the kind.

There was some talk about Dr. Burrows in the house of Mrs. Schneider?—Yes, there was some talk about him.

I suppose she spoke well of Dr. Burrows?—She did not say anything about his character. She said she wanted me for Dr. Burrows.

I mean to say she appeared to be on good terms with Dr. Burrows?—Yes.

And you did not like the conversation that followed? Certainly not.

The witness was subjected to a long cross examination which neither suggested nor elicited anything to her discredit.

Witness continuing said: I was frightened and in a state of excitement because I was of tender age and pure minded and virtuous. On reaching home I told the whole story to my mother.

At the time you told the story to your mother you must have been rather flushed and excited?—I did not see my face, so I could not say if I was excited. I gave an accurate version of the story to my mother, although I was rather excited. I never told my mother that there were two Parsees and not one. I could not say if the Goanese had a basket of bread with him or not. I could not swear that he had left his basket outside.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson, the witness said: I consider it a low profession to be a house-keeper to a gentleman living alone; I would consider it an improper proposal to be a house-keeper to a gentleman alone. The accused did not make use of the word "house-keeper" when she made the proposal. I made use of the word "house-keeper"; because I did not like to make use of the other expression to my mother.

His Lordship: What was the word she used?

Witness: She said I should live with Dr. Burrows on a hundred rupees per month.

His Lordship: You considered it immoral?

Witness: I did.

His Lordship: Did she use the word "mistress"?

Witness: She used the word "mistress" by and by.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson: I should consider it an improper proposal to keep the house for a gentleman living by himself. Mrs. Schneider at first spoke of my living with Dr. Burrows, and afterwards she spoke plainly of my living as his mistress.

Mrs. Emma Miller, examined by Mr. Anderson: I am the wife of Alexander Millar, mother of the last witness, and live at Parel. I remember the evening of the 1st May last. I had never seen the accused in my life before. She came with my daughter and was introduced to me as Mrs. Schneider. She wanted my daughter to teach her children, a boy and a girl. Nothing at all was arranged about my daughter teaching her children. No terms were come to; she agreed to teach. She proposed to take my daughter to show her the house. I agreed to the proposal on condition that she would escort my daughter to the station on her way back home. I firmly believed that Mrs. Schneider's statements were true, that my daughter left with her between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m. On her return home about 8 p.m., she was very much excited and said. "Oh ma, Mrs. Schneider has no children to teach. She wanted me to live with Dr. Burrows at Rs. 100 a month, and two Parsees at Rs. 20 a month." She told me all that had occurred at Mrs. Schneider's. The next day I and my daughter went to the police and informed Mr. Brewin. We informed him of everything.

Is there any truth in the statement that Mrs. Schneider wanted your daughter as a nurse, and not as a teacher, for her children?

Witness: It is utterly untrue. The next day I did not see Mrs. Schneider, but I have reason to believe she came to my house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lalcaca, the witness said: I recollect the conversation that took place at my house with the accused. I have a good memory. She said most distinctly that she wanted my daughter to teach her children. She did not say the children were up-country; she said her husband was up-country.

If the children had come down between the 1st and the 2nd May, you would not know it?—No.

Do you know the accused?—I saw her but once in May last.

Do you know that she talks too much and is rather stupid?—I don't.

Do you know that she is nevous and slightly hysterical at times?—I don't know.

If she said anything disparaging of your family, you would feel angry?—Yes.

But if she expressed sorrow for having made any hasty remark against your daughter, would you forgive her?—No, I would not.

Don't you know that forgiveness is divine? (Laughter).

His lordship: This is not a question.

Your daughter is too pure-minded to keep friendship with gentlemen whom you don't know?—Yes.

Do you know that Dr. Burrows is an Army Surgeon?—I don't know.

Do you know it would be improper to drag in the names of respectable persons in a matter like this?—Yes, unnecessarily.

What time did your daughter return home? About 8 p.m.

Was she very much excited?—Not very.

If we assure you that all this arose from some misunderstanding, some words misunderstood by your daughter, you would you belive it?—I would believe my daughter.

Was not your daughter rather flushed in the face nd excited when she came home?—She was a little xcited.

Did she tell you that Dr. Burrows had been attending on the children of the accused?—No.

Would you be surprised to hear that the case has arisen because your daughter in her excitemeut misunderstood what the accused told her?—I do not think it is possible that my daughter misunderstood what the accused said.

His lordship: Did you understand your daughter to say that the accused had made improper proposals to her?—Yes, my lord. I understood her to say that she was asked to live with a gentleman as his mistress.

Re-examined: It would be highly improper] that my daughter should be housekeeper to a gentleman living by himself.

To the judge: I understood it was proposed that my daughter should live as mistress to a gentleman.

Sunnia Keshew examined by Mr. Anderson: I don't know how old I am. (Laughter.)On the 1st May last, I was in the employ of Mrs. Schneider as a boy. I accompanied her on the 1st May last to a bungalow at Parel. I saw two children in Mrs Schneider's house—the baby with whom I accompanied us and a boy who is at school. He was not in the house during the period of my employment.

On the 2nd May, were you sent by your mistress to call some one?—I don't remember.

Try and remember?—Yes, I was sent with a letter to the Marine Lines, to one of the stone-bungalows.

Who gave you the note?—Mrs. Schneider.

To whom was it addressed?—I don't know the name of the saheb, but the madam told me to deliver it to the address. I delivered it and returned with the saheb in a victoria. The saheb remained in the victoria, and I went and told the madam. He did not come into the bungalow at all that day. The madam went out into the road. I don't know who or what the saheb was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lalcaca: I am not now n the service of the madem. I do not know if I am to be paid for my evidence.

Mr. Harry Brewin said: I am Superintendent of Police. On the morning of the 2nd May, Mrs. Millar made a complaint to me. She and her daughter made a statement to me—the mother in the morning and the daughter in the afternoon. They afterwards pointed out to me the house of the accused near the railway level crossing at Falkland Road. On the 8th May, I arrested her under a warrant. She handed me a letter and an envelope Dr. Burrows then lived in one of the stone-bungalows in Ma ine Lines. He sailed for England on the 6th May.

Cross-examined: I do not know the handwriting of the letter produced in this case. Personally I know nothing about it. I have no personal knowledge of the letter having been delivered to the accused.

Re-examined: That is the letter produced in the Police Court. It is the letter accused refers to in her statement. I am unacquainted with the handwriting of Dr. Burrows.

To Mr. Lalcaca: I know nothing against the character of the Millars. They bear a thoroughly good character as far as I know.

The accused's statement in the Police Court was read over to the jury.

Mr. Brewin was recalled, and, in answer to Mr. Lalcaca, said Mrs. Schneider did not strike me as being either nervous or hysterical at any time.

Mr. Lalcaca: You might have felt her pulse?

Mr. Brewin: I might have, but did not. (Laughter.)

The accused, in answer to the judge, said: The statement contains my defence, and I have nothing to add to it.

The judge: Do you call evidence?

The accused: No my lord, I have no witnesses.

Mr. Anderson summed up the evidence for the prosecution. He said that the jury had just heard the case which the prisoner desired to make out by her statement made in the Police Court. She admitted that she was acquainted with Dr. Burrows, and she had letters passing with that gentleman. The jury must bear in mind that the woman stated that Dr. Burrows attended on her sick child. The letter which Dr. Burrows wrote to the woman was as follows:—"Have you been able to do what I asked you to. If you are passing at any time you might call as I have something else for you to do. Let me know by bearer when I may expect you. I suppose you are busy this morning."

His lordship: As far as I can see the letter is quite irrelevant, to the case in order to show that it is relevant, it must be proved that it was written about the time this happened.

Mr. Anderson: She has made it evidence. She uses the letter in her favour.

His lordship: No, she does not.

Mr Anderson, continuing his remarks, said that as far as the case was concerned she was the only person who said that it was Dr. Burrows' letter. They had no evidence on the point. His lordship would no doubt direct the jury not to place any reliance on the letter. The servant of the woman gave evidence rather reluctantly against his former mistress; but his evidence that he brought Dr Burrows from the Marine Lines to the woman's house corroborated Miss Millars' statement that she was asked by the accused to have an interview the next evening with that gentleman in her house. There had nothing been proved in the case which would cause the jury to doubt for a moment any single statement made by Miss Millar and her mother, who were apparently respectable and against whom not a word had been said by the other side. If the story of the young woman and her mother was true, the statement of the accused must be false. He understood from the way in which the learned counsel cross examined the witnesses that he intended to withdraw the statement made by the woman in the lower court—a statement which her own counsel said was a stupid one. The woman herself in reply to the court, said that the statement was true; but it was quite possible that, from the line of defence adopted by the counsel represeting that woman, he might ask the jury to disbelieve the statement which was stupid and untrue. If it was not a true statement, it was a very wicked statement, because the woman, deliberately alleged in that statement that the young girl, against whom they knew nothing and against whom there was not a breath of suspicion, and who had the pluck to come to Bombay when she was a virtuous and pure girl was the kept, mistress of Dr. Burrows for some time before that occurence. That was a wicked and not a stupid statement. She made it deliberately and it was on record. The offence the prisoner was charged with was a very serious one, which if proved he had no doubt would be visited with a heavy punishment. It was an offence which could not be allowed to go on in a city like this without great danger to the public. What would become of girls if a woman of that character

Mr. Lalcaca: There is nothing in the evidence against the accused. There was not even a suggestion made against her character—

Mr. Anderson, continuing, said that the story told by the complainant and the mother must be true, because they go straight to the police at the earliest opportunity to tell them what had occurred. It was infinitely to the credit of the girl and her mother that they had the courage to do what they had done in the matter.

The prisoner: My Lord, will you allow me to speak?

His Lordship: Your counsel will speak for you.

His Lordship I wish to recall the complainant and put her a question. You have said Mr. Anderson that the girl is poor; do you know what her salary is?

The complainant being recalled, in reply to the court, said that she got Rs 20 per month from the school. She had been there since January last and was confirmed in her appointment.

Mr. Lalcaca, in addressing the jury on behalf of the accused, said that he must relieve his conscience by at once stating that his instructions were that the statement made by the accused before Mr. Hamilten the committing magistrate, was correct, Both the quality and quantity of the evidence must have left very little doubt in the minds of the jury that the case had arisen out of an unfortunate misunderstanding of words and nothing more then that. The learned counsel, having referred the jury to the law on the subject of the charge, proceeded to observe that before the complainant and the accused started on their journey to the house of the former, there was not even a suggestion made of immorality of any kind or of any illicit intercourse. It was admitted that Dr. Burrows' name was alluded to; but it was not in a manner spoken to by the complainant, who simply misunderstood what the accused meant to convey to her mind. Dr. Burrows' name was only mentioned as having been treating the sick child, for who could for a moment belive that Dr. Burrows was capable of making any such proposal as it was alleged he did. The learned counsel did not for one moment ask the jury to believe that the complainant wilfully spoke an untruth; but all he wished to impress upon their mind was that what she stated was the result of some misunderstanding. The jury must have seen before that time that the defence, without throwing any mud or casting any slur upon the complainant and her daughter, deliberately established the character of the whole of the Millar family was spotless. The defence was pleased to see that they were all leaving the court with the purest possible record and without the slightest stain on the character of any one of them. Miss Millar had herself stated that she discarded the idea of becoming a nurse, and as a proposal was made to her to nurse a sick child, she naturally took offence at that proposal and in the hurry and excitement of the moment entirely misunderstood the proposal of the accused woman. The jury were aware that the profession of a nurse was by no means a low or ignoble one, but it was on the contrary one which women of the highest character pursued with delight to themselves and advantage to those whom they nursed. It was, however, not clearly established that it was suggested that Miss Millar should become the housekeeper to Dr. Burrows. There was nothing very clear in the evidence about the conversation with regard to Dr. Burrows or with regard to the two children or to the complainant becoming a housekeeper to a gentleman; but there was one thing established beyond any doubt that the complainant, misunderstanding the nature and the meaning of words or expressions took offence and became unnecessarily nervous. The accused never meant anything improper when she said something about her being engaged as a house-keeper to Dr. Burrows. The mother herself admitted that her daughter appeared to be excited, and it was in the course of that excitement that Miss Millar failed to give an accurate version of what took place at the house of the accused. If the story as told by the complainant was true, it was certainly abominable, but there was no such suggestion made by the accused. The Millar family had no doubt suffered from the publicity the case was given and they were indignant with the unfortunate affair; but now that they had their character cleared and that too by the defence, they should be perfectly satisfied with what had taken place in court and think no more of the unfortunate incident. If there was one man who had suffered, but who did not deserve to suffer, it was Dr. Burrows, whose name had been dragged in the manner it was without the slightest foundation. The prisoner had been in jail ever since the 8th May last, and had actually suffered much by her stupidity in creating a suspicion in the mind of the complainant, and he was confident that now that the misunderstanding had been explained the jury would return a verdict, which would entitle her to be discharged.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said they had two statements before them, that of the complainant and her mother as distinct from the statement of the accused; and it was for them to say which statement was true. The law on the point was quite clear. If the accused went to the house of the Millars and tried to seduce Miss Millar to her purposes, she was guilty. The jury had two stories before them. If they were satisfied that the story of the complainant was true, the accused would be guilty of the offence charged against her. The complainant said that, on the 1st May last, while she was at Parel, the accused came and asked her if she would teach her children. They then went to the girl's house, and spoke to her mother, and the proposal to teach the accused's children was assented to although no terms were arranged. The complainant then went with the accused to the latter's house in Grant Road, where certain proposals were made to her by the accused in a most alluring way. His Lordship told the jury to leave out of their consideration the name of Dr. Burrows, or a Parsee, or anybody else; and bear in mind the alluring character of the proposals made to the complainant. She rejected the proposals, went and told her mother of everything that occurred, and the next day a report was made to the police. If the jury believed the complainant's story, they must find the accused guilty. The accused said she wanted to engage complainant as a nurse for her children, but the complainant denied that statement. The mother also denied it, and said nothing was mentioned about engaging complainant as a nurse. (His Lordship here read the accused's statement made before the magistrate.) That was the statement of the accused; and his Lordship told the jury to compare it with that of the girl and mother; and must say if the complainant's statement was true or not. If it was not true in the opinion of the jury, then the accused was entitled to an acquittal. If the story of the girl and of her mother was true, and if the jury believed it with the corroboration it received from the other evidence, then the accused must be found guilty. The jury were then asked to consider their verdict. If they wanted any portino of the evidence to be read over to them, his Lordship said he would do so.

The jury retired to their room and returned into Court after a short consultation, when the foreman stated that the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty, but recommended her to mercy on the ground of her youth, her age being put down in the calendar as 21 years, and because she had been in jail since the 8th May last.

Clerk of the Crown to prisoner: You have been found guilty of abduction. Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?

Prisoner, I don't know how I can be found guilty my lord.

His Lordship in passing sentence, said: Prisoner at the bar, the jury have come, in my opinion, to a very proper finding, and there can be no possible doubt as to your guilt. By false pretences. You certainly induced this girl to go to your house; and there, by making to her a most alluring proposal, you tried to seduce her to illicit intercourse with certain men. That was very atrocious, and that is aggravated by the fact that you are a woman, and a young woman. The jury appears to have recommended you to mercy on the ground of your youth. I think, however, that is rather an aggravation of your offence. The offence, in the eye of the law, is punishable with a sentence of ten years' imprisonment; for the law is always very careful to protect the chastity of women. I think in this case, I must say that great praise is due to the complainant and her mother for performing what must have been a very unpleasant duty in coming forward and giving evidence in this case. You were not successful in this instance, thanks to the highminded principles of the girl. You tried to seduce her from the path of virtue, but you failed. It was not stated before the jury, but it appears from the letters put in by yourself that you have been more successful in your nefarious practice in other cases.

Prisoner: What is that letter my lord?

His Lordship: It is exhibit B in the case. I cannot pass a less sentence upon you than that of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock by European police officers.

THE HYDERABAD JEWELLERY CASE.

At the sitting of the Court after luncheon, Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the first accused in the Hyderabad Jewellery case, asked that the case be tried before a Special Jury.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the second prisoner, supported the application.

Mr. Inverarity said there was a tremendous mass of evidence taken on commission, and it would be difficult to get through it before a common jury.

Mr. Macpherson said it was a case of the first impression, and he did not think any jury could carry the immense mass of evidence in their heads. The difficulty would be partially mitigated before a special jury. The learned counsel did not know if his Lordship had read through the depositions; but he thought the difficulty of assimilating such a large mass of evidence would be very great with a common jury.

The Judge: I don't know that the voluminous nature of the depositions makes it a case for a special jury.

Mr. Macpherson said there was also the intricate character of the evidence to be considered. Nearly all the evidence was on paper, having been taken under commission; and such a case had not been before the Court.

The Judge said he thought the case was within the capacity of a common jury. The Legislature had made a distinction between cases triable before a common and a Special Jury.

Mr. Macpherson said that the Court had to look to the arduous nature of the case, and the great value of the property stolen was about seven lakhs of rupees.

The Judge: When is the case coming on?

Mr. Macpherson: Mr. Raikes (Clerk of the Crown) has put it off to the end of the Sessions.

His Lordship said he would grant a special jury, and he took how long the case was likely to last.

Mr. Macpherson said that if it was gone into at its full length, it was likely to take three or four days.

The Judge: It would cause inconvenience to the Special Jury on the mail day.

Mr. Macpherson said the Court might adjourn on the mail day.

The Judge said there would be a Special Jury in attendance on Monday (to day,) and he should like to tell them when to attend again if a day was fixed for this case.

Mr. Macpherson said he would speak to the Counsel on the other side and arrange to have a day fixed for the trial.

AN OLD OFFENDER PUNISHED.

Tricumjee Khimjee was charged with dishonestly receiving and disposing of certain gold and silver ornaments and other property belonging to Ghellabhoy Lilladhur, and pleaded guilty to the charge. Dajee Keshew was charged with a similar offence in respect of a saree and a carpet-bag, the property of the same complainant, and claimed to be tried. The defence of the second prisoner was that the first prisoner gave him the articles, that he pledged them, and made over the money to the first prisoner. The jury unanimously acquitted the second prisoner and he was discharged. The first, who had pleaded guilty, was found guilty of murder, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The Court then adjourned until 10 a.m. to-day.

THE SAWAL SINGH MURDER TRIAL.

A TELEGRAM was received at Sialkote on Wednesday from the Resident in Kashmir, which stated that Raja Ram Singh was willing to give evidence on commission, and that the deposition would probably be returned on the 3rd proximo.

Jiwan Singh, an okkawalla, deposed to having driven two Sikhs from Pasrur to Kiah, two and a half years ago. He recognised Fauja Singh, approver, during the police investigation, as one of the men. He did so because he recalled to his mind various incidents of the journey. The other Sikh had a black beard, while Fauja Singh was grey. He could not say whether the other Sikh was among the accused. Cross-examined he said it was Fauja Singh who had a black beard and the other Sikh was older. The witness's previous statement was, at Mr. Beechy's request, read out, in which it was stated that Fauja Singh had the only beard, and the other Sikh was much younger. He did not know what clothes they wore, as they were wrapped up. They appeared to be well-to-do zemindars.

Bura, the lambardar of Kala Singh, accused's village, deposed that there was only one "badmash," Kala Singh, in the village. Boota Singh, approver, used to visit Kala Singh, who was reported absent from his village about the time of the murder for 20 days.

Mr. Temple, District Superintendent of Police, proved having made an entry of the absence (when on tour in the district) of several "badmashes" in Oodeara village, but not of Kala Singh of that place.

The Government Advocate explained that the accused Kala Singh, of Suda Singh, was proved absent from his village about the time of the murder, and the other Kala Singh, of Oodeara, was proved to be not entered as absent, and therefore was probably present.

A few other witnesses were examined before the Court rose.

On Thursday Jowalla Sahai, Deputy Inspector, further examined, deposed that the accused were kept separate until their confessions were made. Cross-examined, he said he took part in the police investigations, and had been present during the trial. He did not know whether the accused were ever sent to the Magistrate for remand. Mr. Beechey said he wanted to know whether the remand was legally obtained or not, and the Court put the question to Mr. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police, who was in Court. He replied that the investigation was carried on confidentially, and that he acted under the Resident in Kashmir's orders from September to January. It was desirable that outsiders should not have access to the accused, and, with the concurrence of the District Magistrate, it was arranged that remands should be given by him from time to time without the accused being produced. The Government Advocate stated that no delay was caused by him. He was instructed to proceed with the case on the 21st March, and the case was opened in Sialkote on the 3rd April. The prosecution is now closed, except for the evidence of Raja Amar Singh. The statements of the three accused were recorded. They pleaded "alibis," and denied their former confessions and statements except that recorded by the committing Magistrate. Each accused called a few witnesses to prove his "alibi," and Shah Mahomed also called witnesses who deposed that he was indebted to them in some hundred rupees at the time of and before the murder and that he had not paid off his debts. They also proved that he dealt in cattle before the murder. The Court adjourned till Monday next.

IT was reported from Rangoon, on Monday, that the Indian Government, pending the sanction of the Secretary of State, had decided to remit the rent payable by the Burmah Ruby Mines Company. This (says the *Daily Chronicle*) "will be good news to the shareholders, of course, but what is of more importance, it promises to give a new lease of life to an important industrial undertaking in a new country. There is no doubt that this enterprise was started in the glow reflected from a bygone time. Burmese rubies were the talk of the earliest navigators of the Bay of Bengal, and when Theebaw's dominion fell into our hands it was anticipated that the fields of Mogouk would to the modern miner prove nearly as valuable as the blue-ground of diamondiferous Africa. But rubies of size have to be found, and the engineering difficulties have been great; in fact, the rent compact with the Government promises to crush the company if it is not very much revised, and made largely contingent on results."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR held the first levee of the season this evening. H. E. Lord Harris arrived about 5 o'clock, dressed in his diplomatic uniform, and on alighting was received by Captain W. W. Gabb, and the Native A.-D.-C., who had preceded him. Following in the next carriage were Mr. Edgerly, his Excellency's Private Secretary, Dr. H. Martin, and Captain H. E. Stockdale. His Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour, which was under the command of Captain Griffith. His Excellency then entered the Durbar Hall, and after shaking hands with those present, the doors were thrown open, and the formal business of the levee began, his Excellency shaking hands with a goodly number of those present and touching the swords of the native officers on their paying their respects to him. The proceedings terminated in about half-an-hour, and his Excellency remained for a short while in conversation with various gentlemen. The following is a list of those present:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Bombay, Lord Bishop of
Blundell, Major General, R B H (Provincial Commander-in-Chief)
Batty, the Hon Mr Herbert, Legal Remembrancer
Birdwood, the Hon Mr H M, C S I
Clarkson, Surg Major J W, Ag Sanitary Comr
Clayton, Vet Surg Lieut Col C
Charles, Mr F L, Collector of Poona
Cowper, Col H H P, Contr, Mill Accts
Crowe, Mr W H, District Judge
Cruickshank, Col R E
Cuningham, Brig Genl, C A, Secy to Govt, Mily Dept
Fleet, Mr J F, CIE, Commissioner, CIE, Central Div
Gatacre, Brig-Gen W F, D S O, Adjutant-General
Hogg, Brig-Gen G C, Qr Mr Gen
Hobday, Lt Col T F, Commissary Genl
Hudson, Capt Havelock, A-D-C
Lang, Mr Walter
Lindon, Rt Rev Bishop of Poona
Mackenzie, the Hon Mr T D, Abkari Commissioner
Oldham, Commander C F R N
Oxonham, the Hon Mr R G, Actg Director of Pub Instn
Ozanne, Mr E C, Surv Commr
Pagot, Major H, Mil Sec, Prov C-in-C
Prideaux Lt Col Austin, Dy J A G
Rawlins, Col on the Staff, A M, R A
Shuttleworth, the Hon Mr A T, Conservator of Forests
Scannell, Mr H, Ag Inspector Genl of Police
Spring, Col F W M, R A, Inspr General of Ordinance
Symonds, Mr W P, Postmaster Genl
Trevor, the Hon Mr A I C, C S I
Turnbull, Surg-Major-Genl C S, I M S, Surg-Gen with Gov of Bom
Vidal, Mr G W, Chief Secretary to Government
Webb, Surg-Major-Genl W M, M S, P M O, Bo Army
Whitworth, Mr G C, Offg Political Secy to Govt

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Aga Akbar Shah
Aga Jungee Shah
Baig, Mr Mirza Abbas A
Dadabhoy, Mr Khandera Baboorao, Senaputee of Tullegam
Dosabhoy, Mr Framji, C S I
Gholby, Rao Bahadur Vishram
Ramjee, Hon Asst Surgeon to Viceroy
Jamasji, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dustoor Hoshang, P H D
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetji, Bart, C S I
Kassim, Capt S, Hon A D C to Govt
Nawab Ali, Murdan Khan
Patamjee, Hon Mr Khan Bahadur Dorabjee
Purandhare, Mr Sadashivrao Madhav
Poorundhare, Mr Trimbuck rao Ram
Potnis, Mr Bhimrao Madhav rao
Raste, Mr Ananderao Khundeorao
Sanglikar, Mr Ganpatrao Vinayek
Sawant, Risaldar Major Ranjee Rao, Bahadur, A D C to C in C
Shahabudin, Khan Bahadur Kazi, C I E
Sultan Mahabut Shere, His Highness
Visram, The Hon Mr Fazulbhoy

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Agnew, Capt, C H, 7th Hussars
Alvares, Dr N S
Amber, Capt, F Lan Fus
Anderson, Lieut A M, 19th M I
Anderson, Lieut R H B, Dur L I
Anderson, Surg-Capt A V
Armstrong, Lieut, S P Y R C
Babington, Capt D M, R A
Baddeley, Lieut, G H K O, Y L I
Baddeley, Capt C E, R E
Bagnell, Mr H W J, C S
Bain, Mr F W
Baldwin, Lieut J G, R A
Bamber, Mr M Kelway
Banon, Surgeon-Major, Bo Sap and Min
Barrett, Professor A
Bayley, Lieut A R, R A
Baynes, Lieut C E, 2nd] Bo Lancers
Beale, Mr H Fitz G
Beckham, Capt L G, 25th Bo Rifles
Bellers, Capt E V, Adjt P V R C
Bellhouse, Capt J
Bicknell, Capt M R A
Birch, Capt J R, Inspr Army Signalling
Bishop, Lieut H O Lan Fus
Blunt, 2nd Lieut R B Lan Fuz
Bond, Lieut R C K O Y L I
Bowen, Rev E Jenkins
Brendon, Mr B A, I C S
Bromley, Mr H
Broome, Capt G S, 2nd Bo Inft Bn
Browne, Lieut Wylde L N, Lanc Regt
Brownrigg, Lieut G A, 29th Bo Cavalry
Bruce, Mr Henry
Brunker, Capt G M, Lan Fus
Bull, Surgeon-Major G H
Burke, Surgeon-Captain W H, I M S
Burrows, Major, E A, R A
Burton, Capt J E, Dur L I
Cameron, Lieut J S, Lan Fus
Cappell, Mr E T, Bo C S
Carrington, Colonel E
Chapman Capt F, Supt Army Schools
Clery, Lieut C B L, 25th B Rifles
Colins, Mr S H
Collister, Mr J G H
Conyngham, Capt W A L
Cooke, Professor S
Cooke, 2nd Lieut A F, K O Y L I
Copeland, Surgeon-Capt R J
Cotton, 2nd Lieut W L, K O Y L I
Cousens Mr H N, M R A S
Davidson, Mr H C
DeAndrave, Rev P Agnacio
Deas, Lieut L M R
DeMellow, Dr Cabanis
Dobbs, Lieut C F
Dobbs, Major G G
Dobson, Sub-Lieut F R, Att I M
Doig, Mr S B
Downes, 2nd Lieut O L, A M 2nd B] Lanc
Downing, Capt J G
Dunlop, Mr H H G
Dunsterville, Major J H C, P V R C
Diverior, Major H W, R E
Ellwood, Lieut P
Elmslie, Cap W F, Lan Fus
Fair, Lieut F K, R E
Farmar, Lieut G S, Lan Fus
Ford, Lt C A W, 4th Bo Rifles
Forde, Capt
Fraser, Lieut H A D, R E
Freeth, 2nd

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain T. F. Creery, with the English mails of June 16, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 7 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr P E F Kostish	Mr Collenson Sharrock
Sir W Jardine Bart	Mr Wareham
Dr Ireland	Mr Barratt
Mr Kennedy	Mr H E Kitcat
Mr A M Clarke	Mr J Stafford
Mr J Conder	Mr Geo May
Mr J P Barclay	Capt J S Minter
Mr Henry Mitchell	Mr Gunther
Mr and Mrs Eliot	Miss Morgan
Fleet Engr J Moysey	Mr J Murray
Chief Engr J P Stevens	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr S Tremoarne	Mr W H Lee
Mr and Mrs LeMesurier	Capt Cordue
A Lady	Major Moller
Mr J P Pythian	Mr J L Orr
Capt B Upperton	Hon H Clogstoun
Mr J A Crawford	Col Curtees
Col D M Campbell	Mr C H Bushe
Surg Lt-Col Blennerhassett	Major S F C Pelle
Mr A Bewley	Mr Hunter
Mr C Laurie Johnstone	Mr J F Padley
Mr F C Henniker	Mr R R Simmonds

FROM ADEN.

Mr C J Mellis	Lieut C V Smith, R N

THE WEEKS MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

THE COURT.

The Duke of York, who was accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Princess May, and the Duke of Cambridge, visited Richmond on Saturday, and opened the municipal buildings which have been erected there at a cost of £24,000.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee with an amendment restricting the opening of public houses in the five excepted towns to between 2 and 5 on Sundays. On Tuesday, in reply to a question, Lord Kimberley said the resolution of the House of Commons on the subject of Civil Service Examinations in India had been submitted to the Government at Calcutta, who would give their views as to the best means and the practicability of carrying out the resolution.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, further amendments to Clause 3 (Home Rule Bill) were discussed, but all were rejected by majorities ranging from 29 to 37. On Tuesday some further amendments were discussed, and eventually the clause was agreed to. Clause 4, restricting the powers of the Irish Legislature, was then taken, and the consideration, of amendments was proceeded with. Yesterday a variety of amendments to Clause 4 were discussed, but no changes were made in the original form of the clause.

POLITICAL.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing a report of the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue to the Treasury in explanation of an error in the computation of Ireland's contribution to the spirit duties, as shown in the "Financial Relations" returns. The result of the error has been that Mr. Gladstone has overstated the contribution of Ireland in 1892-3 to the extent of £364,649.

The hearing of the Pontefract election petition concluded on Friday last. Mr. Justice Hawkins pronounced the seat vacant, and condemned the respondent in partial costs, but acquitted him of the charges of personal corruption and commented severely on the manner in which allegations had been made, and which there had been no attempt to prove. The petitioner was ordered to pay the costs on account of these charges.

Lord Salisbury was the principal speaker on Monday night at a great meeting held in the Surrey Theatre, Blackfriars-road, under the auspices of the National Union of Conservative Associations, in opposition to the Home Rule Bill.

On Tuesday Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., unveiled a bust of the late Mr. W. H. Smith, which has been placed as a memorial of the deceased statesman in the great hall of the municipal building of St Martin's.

On Saturday afternoon a demonstration in support of the Local Veto Bill was held in Hyde Park. procession was organized on the Thames Embankment. and was of very large dimensions. In the park 20 platforms were provided, and addresses were delivered by a large number of speakers.

IRELAND.

In consequence of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Irish party last week in relation to the *Freeman's Journal*, Mr. Sexton announced his intention of resigning his seat in Parliament and of retiring from public life. A protested meeting of the Anti-Parnellite section of the Irish Nationalist party was held on Monday, when the resolution of last week was rescinded by 35 votes to 27. The conference was subsequently adjourned in order that this result might be communicated to Mr. Sexton, who, on Tuesday consented to withdraw his resignation.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, now in session at Belfast, on Friday reaffirmed the resolutions condemnatory of the Home Rule Bill adopted at the special meeting held in March last. A deputation from Ministers of the Free Church of Scotland presented an address of sympathy, signed by 285 ministers of that Church.

GENERAL.

The Local Government Board has issued an order authorizing boards of guardians and the managers of workhouse schools and asylums throughout England and Wales to make on the 6th of July, the day of the Royal wedding, such "reasonable modifications in the regulations in force with regard to the discipline and diet of the poor persons in the said workhouses and other establishments as may seem suitable for the occasion."

Lord Roberts was entertained on Monday by the Lord Mayor at a banquet at the Mansion-house, which was attended by the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, a great number of general officers, and many other distinguished guests; and, in acknowledging the toast of his health, gave a most interesting sketch of the present state of the Indian Army, the defensive position and preparations of the Indian Government, and its relations with Afghanistan and the tribes on the North-Western frontier.

Presiding on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the British Economic Association, Mr. Goschen delivered an address, in which he discussed the present relation between economics and ethics, and the recent apparent collision between them arising out of the gradual rebellion of public feeling against those economic doctrines which at the beginning of the second half of the present century seemed absolutely unassailable. The result of this revolt he characterized as a species of economic anarchy, largely due to the assertion of ethical forces.

At a meeting of English depositors and creditors of the Australian Joint-Stock Bank held on Friday last at the City Terminus Hotel, the modified scheme for the reconstruction of the bank was, after some discussion, approved, with three dissentients.

The Cunard steamer Servia, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday from New York, reports that on the 7th inst., during a dense fog, she ran into an American sailing ship, the Alexander M'Cullum, 1,900 tons register, of Thomaston, Maine, bound for New York, which sank in a few minutes. All the crew, with one exception, were rescued.

From more precise measurement of the yachts Britannia and Valkyrie, it appears that the difference in rating between them has been over-estimated, and that the Prince of Wales' cutter Britannia was the winner of the Royal Thames Channel match last Saturday, which had been awarded to the Valkyrie on her time allowance.

At a sale of pictures from the Field and Pemberton Heywood collection at Christie's on Saturday, a landscape by Hobbema realised 4,500 guineas; a head of a girl, by Greuze, 2,900 guineas; and two landscapes by Jacob Ruysdeal brought respectively 1,700 and 1,200 guineas.

At Bow-street, on Friday last, the application for extradition against James White, charged with being concerned in stealing jewellery worth £14,000 from the Royal Palace at Brussels, was heard, but Sir John Bride discharged the prisoner.

The class list for the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge was issued on Tuesday. Mr. G. T. Manley, of Christ's College, is Senior Wrangler, and Messrs. G. H. Hurst, of King's, and C. P. Sanger, of Trinity are bracketed equal for the second place. There are two women wranglers from Newnham, of whom Miss A. M. Johnson is assigned a place between the fifth and sixth wranglers.

The Bank of England *minimum* rate of discount was yesterday reduced to 2½ per cent.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. J. P. Grant, late B.C.S.; Capt. P. M. Syme, R. (Ben.) Artillery, Ret.; Gen. Sir F. E. Chapman; Admiral J. W. East; Duke Max Emmanuel of Bavaria; Prince Alexander Labouruski; Miss E. M. Pearson.

ACCORDING to the Darmstadt correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt*, a marriage has been definitely arranged between the Czarewitch and the Princess Alix of Hesse, and the official announcement of the betrothal of the young couple may be expected shortly.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

(Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSALS: (2) ON THE GROUND OF INEXPEDIENCY.

104. So far we have been considering whether the proposals of the Government of India are practicable. We turn now to consider the objections taken to those proposals even assuming that they would be effectual to maintain a stable exchange. Some of these obections are equally applicable, whether the exchange is or is not materially raised above its present level. Others are only of force on the assumption that exchange is to be so raised. We will deal first with those which are directed against the scheme generally on the assumption that the rate of exchange is not to be raised, but that a continued fall in the value of silver is likely to create a considerable divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and that of the silver of which it consists.

Objections to the proposals on the ground of inexpediency.

OBJECTIONS—(a) SUPPOSING THE RATIO NOT TO BE RAISED AND SILVER TO FALL.

105. It is anticipated by some that a serious amount of spurious coinage would result. If spurious coins to a large amount could be put in circulation, the transaction would no doubt be a profitable one; but in countries where silver coins having an intrinsic value much below their nominal value are in circulation, spurious coinage would be an extremely profitable enterprise, and experience shows that the apprehended danger has not been realised in these countries. Against this, however, it is maintained by some persons that this affords no guide as to what would be likely to happen in India, the natives of which country might, in their opinion, be expected to display great skill in the manufacture of spurious coins, while the people who receive them are guided more by the weight of metal in the coin than by its appearance. It is difficult to estimate with precision the real extent of the alleged danger, but when it is borne in mind that, in order to carry out operations on an extended scale, expensive and specially-constructed machinery would be requisite, we doubt whether the danger of India being flooded with a large amount of spurious coin would really be a grave one.

Spurious coinage.

106. The effect that on the assumption with which we are now dealing the closing of the mints would have upon the hoards of natives of India and upon their silver ornaments is more freed from doubt. Coined rupees, of which it is said that the hoards chiefly consist, would be unaffected, except in so far as any further fall in their gold value would be prevented; but the uncoined silver and silver ornaments would cease to be convertible into rupees, and would certainly be depreciated in value. In times of scarcity and famine a considerable quantity of silver ornaments has found its way to the mints. During the period of the great famine in 1877 and the following years, for example, large quantities of such ornaments were minted. In three years no less than Rx. 4,500,000 were thus turned into money. It is said, however, that the transaction of converting silver ornaments or hearded silver into money is not at the present time effected by the owner himself taking them or sending them to the mints for conversion into rupees: it is through the intervention of the village money-lender that the transaction is carried out. Uncoined silver would, it is asserted, still be converted into money in the same fashion. This is, no doubt, true, but it is obvious that the ornaments would not be converted on terms as favourable to the seller. It cannot, we think, be doubted that the closing of the mints would in this case depreciate the silver ornaments and the uncoined silver hoarded by the people of India. Such a use of ornaments is, however, said to be rare.

Effect on hoards of silver.

107.—A further objection is to the effect that the proposal of the Government of India would perpetuate the burden hitherto experienced by India owing to the fall of exchange, and that it would be unfair to stereotype the loss of persons entitled to be paid in rupees, and to deprive them by the act of the Government of the chance of a rise. To this it may be answered that having regard to the future prospects of the silver market, so far as they can be gauged at the present time, all persons concerned would probably be glad to lose their chance of a future rise on the terms of being secured against the effects of a fall.

Existing losses would be stereotyped.

108. Another objection is that the proposal of the Indian Government will, if there should in future be a divergence between the value of the rupee and the market price of silver, have the effect of converting the whole of the currency of India into a token currency, which would in no way differ in principle from an inconvertible paper currency. It must, however, be remembered that, although a nation possessed of a fairly satisfactory monetary system might well hesitate to exchange it even temporarily for an inconvertible currency, yet India already labours under difficulties the gravity of which is admitted. One of the greatest risks connected with an inconvertible paper currency is the temptation which it affords to the Government unduly to expand the amount in circulation; the proposal of the Indian Government, however, does not involve this danger. It is to be observed, too, that in the United States, in Germany, in the Latin Union, and in Holland a very large amount of silver coins has, with mints closed against the free coinage of silver, been maintained as full legal tender at a gold value far exceeding that of the silver they contain; whilst in Austria-Hungary during the recent fall in silver a forced paper currency, founded originally on that metal, has in exchange more nearly corresponded with the original gold value of the silver on which it was based than has the silver itself.

Inconvertible token currency would be created with a gold standard, but without a gold currency.

109. Again, strong objections are urged to the power being placed in the hands of the Government to close the mints to the public, while retaining to itself the power to coin rupees, and thus to its being enabled at will to contract or expand the currency. But the assumption we are now making is that the exchange is not to be materially raised above its present level. If the rise were checked by the reception of gold, as suggested by the Government of India, the discretionary power vested in that Government would be confined within very narrow limits, because, if the rupee were to rise above the fixed ratio to such an extent as to cover the expenses of transmission and of coinage, it would become profitable to take gold to the Indian mint or to send sovereigns to India, and thus the currency would be rendered automatic on a gold basis.

Currency would not be automatic.

110. It is further objected to the proposals of the Indian Government that they would make the value of the rupee greater than it otherwise would be, and that thereby the burden of Indian taxation would be increased. That part of the revenue which consists of fixed payments would remain unaltered in nominal value, whilst each rupee which the ryot pays would be worth more, and the rupee prices of the goods he produces would be less than they would be if silver continued to fall. The argument is no doubt sound; but there are answers to this objection which have no little weight.

Burden of taxation would be increased.

111. Whether silver is falling or gold rising in value, or both movements are taking place, and whether an appreciating or a depreciating standard is the less open to objection, are questions of great difficulty. We are dealing with the assumption that the present ratio, or some ratio differing but little from it, is maintained. On the assumption the present level of rupee prices would not be at once altered; and if in future rupee prices became less and the burden of existing fixed taxation became heavier than they would have been if a silver standard had been maintained, this result would not be arbitrarily produced by the action of the Government, but would be due to the fact that the new standard was depreciating less or appreciating more than that for which it was substituted.

Present prices would not be altered.

112. In the next place, it must be borne in mind that the alteration in the relative values of gold and silver has so increased the liabilities of the Indian Government in comparison with its revenues as to make it necessary, in the absence of other remedies, to impose fresh taxation. The evidence we have had from men whose experience qualifies them to judge, points distinctly to the conclusion that, supposing the choice to be between an indirect increase of taxation arising from arrest of the fall in the value of the rupee, or even from a considerable increase in its value, on the one hand, and the imposition of new taxation on the other, the latter of these courses would be far more likely to lead to popular discontent and political difficulty than the former.

Alternative of increased taxation a still more formidable difficulty.

113. The proposal of the Government of India in so far as it rendered the exchange between India and gold-using countries stable would introduce into the trade of India with silver-using countries the same disquieting influences which, it is alleged, at present hamper the trade of India with gold-using countries. It must, however, be observed that the trade of India with silver-using countries only amounts to about half of her trade with gold-using countries.

Trade with silver using countries.

114. Another objection strongly urged is that if the proposal of the Government were carried out, and there should arise a great divergence between the ratio borne to gold by the rupee and by silver respectively, this would seriously affect the trade of India with silver-using countries, and stimulate in those countries the production of commodities which compete with Indian commodities in the markets of the world, and that the effect of such increased competition would be seriously felt by India.

Trade of India in competition with silver-using countries.

115. To deal first with the point as it affects the trade between India and the silver-using countries which now take her commodities. The most important of these is China, which now takes from India a large quantity of manufactured cotton goods. China, it is said, would not give more silver for these cotton goods than it did before: but if the divergence between silver and the rupee were considerable, the same silver price would mean a lower rupee price. It is true this lower rupee price might represent a greater purchasing power than if the rupee had been allowed to fall *pari passu* with silver; but the manufacturer, it is contended, would find a difficulty in diminishing the rupee cost of production. Some of his expenses would consist of fixed payments, and the difficulty of diminishing the number of rupees paid in wages would be considerable. In the result, the trade would be less profitable, and its volume would be diminished. The reply made to this argument is that the Indian produce imported into China is paid for ultimately by goods exported by China to other countries, and that if the gold price of these commodities does not fall owing to fall in the gold value of silver, they would realise a higher silver price, and that China would thus be able to pay a higher price for the Indian imports. We have already given our reasons for doubting whether the fall in the gold value of silver does operate, to any considerable extent, in reducing the gold price of commodities exported from silver-using countries.

Exports of India to silver-using countries.

116. It is suggested further that if the fall of silver should continue to be considerable, it would afford a great inducement to promote the manufacture in China of cotton goods in substitution for those now imported from India, and stress is laid upon the fact that the production of cotton goods in Japan has already become considerable. To this it is answered that China is slow to move, and that the impediments and burdens which are imposed upon industrial enterprise in China are such as to render the fear that the suggested change in the currency system of India would greatly stimulate the production of cotton goods in China unreasonable. Fears have been also expressed lest the production of cotton goods in Japan, where there is practically a silver standard, should be further increased in consequence of the advantage which that country would gain by the fall in the value of silver as compared with India if the exchange there remained stationary. As to this argument, we may refer to the remarks in paragraph 27, in which we have expressed our view that the stimulus thus caused to the export trade of a country can only be transitory, and can continue only until circumstances have brought about the inevitable adjustment. In the same paragraph we examined the trade statistics of India, and could not see any evidence that a relation existed between a fall in exchange and the volume of exports.

Manufacture in such countries of goods competing with Indian exports.

117. It is, moreover, objected, and for the same reasons, that the opium trade between India and China would be seriously affected if the currency proposals of the Government came into operation, and that India must be content to receive fewer rupees for the opium exported to China. The average annual value of opium so exported is about Rx. 10,000,000, and the greater part of the decrease in its export value, supposing such decrease were realised, would fall upon the Government. It is obvious that in that event the effect upon the revenue would be very serious. In the case of opium, as well as cotton goods, it is argued that there would be a tendency to replace to some extent the use of Indian opium by opium grown in China. The same answer which has been given to this argument in relation to the trade in cotton goods is equally applicable with regard to the opium traffic. It must be remembered, too, that the production of opium in China is at the present time very large. The amount imported from India forms only a small portion of the total consumption. Indian opium is in truth a luxury; its use in preference to Chinese opium is a matter of taste, and depends upon its real or assumed superior qualities. Under these circumstances, it may be doubted whether any considerable diminution in the rupee value of opium exports to China would be likely to result from the adoption of the proposals of the Indian Government.

Opium trade with China.

118. Those who object that the trade of India with other silver-using countries would be diminished in volume, and profit by the adoption of the Government proposal lay, perhaps, even greater stress upon the advantage which a great divergence between silver and the rupee would give to those countries in their competition with India. Some of the articles exported by India are also produced in and exported from silver-using countries, and other important articles of Indian trade are, it is said, capable of being produced there—notably in China. If there came to be a great divergence between the value of silver and of the rupee, a considerably lower gold price would in China represent the same amount of silver as before, whilst to India it would give fewer rupees. The Chinese would be content to take the same amount of silver—that is to say, the same silver price—that they have hitherto done, so that the Indian producer must rest satisfied with a lower rupee price, or perhaps be driven out of the market altogether through the stress of this competition. One reply given to this objection is that it involves the proposition that the continuous depreciation of the currency of a country in relation to that of others is advantageous to the commerce of the country whose currency is thus depreciated, and adds to its prosperity. This answer is not absolutely conclusive, because, even if it be true that the cost of production in wages and otherwise would ultimately adjust itself to the fall in the value of silver, yet it is impossible to deny that, until his adjustment has been brought about, the exporter in the silver-using country, who continues to pay the same nominal wages, and whose nominal expenditure for production otherwise remains the same, has an advantage in competition with the exporter who receives a lower price than before, and who can only retain to himself the same advantages by a reduction of nominal wages; and it must be remembered that in a country whose civilisation is backward, and whose industrial institutions are but little developed, the interval may be considerable before such an adjustment can be effected. But, allowing that the argument of those who raise the objection with much we have been dealing is not without foundation, consideration of the experience derived from a study of the history of Indian exports during the period characterised by a fall in the gold value of silver, as noticed in paragraph 27th, leads us to doubt whether the suggested advantage is not much less than those who urge the argument suppose.

Competition of silver-using countries with India in other markets.

119. Those who are interested in the tea plantations of India, the produce of which is now exported in large quantities, maintain that their industry might be greatly crippled, if not extinguished, by the competition of China and Ceylon if a gold standard were adopted in India only, and silver continued to fall heavily. It is to be observed, however, that the transfer of the commerce in tea from China to India, which has been going on for some years, has taken place, whilst the two countries have shared alike the changes produced by the fall in the value of silver. But it is stated on behalf of the tea planters that, even though their success may be due to the Indian tea better suiting the wants of the consumer, yet the difference in the relative price in gold-using countries of Chinese and Indian tea might be such as to overbalance any advantages possessed by the Indian products and cause a competition to be disastrous one for the Indian producer. It must be added that the qualities of the Ceylon tea are much the same as those of Indian tea. It cannot be denied that if the proposed currency change were adopted in India alone, its tendency might be for a time to benefit the producer in Ceylon and perhaps the Chinese in his competition with the Indian. To what extent this tendency would prejudice the Indian producer it is impossible to forecast, and, even so far as it did so, it must be remembered that it would not necessarily entail disadvantage on the country as a whole; and having regard to the history of the Indian tea trade, and to its great progress in recent years under existing conditions, we cannot think it likely that any very serious prejudice would result.

Tea plantations.

120. We have already referred to the argument that China might in the altered circumstances anticipated produce for her own consumption comodities which she now imports from India. It is alleged that not only would she do this, but that she would also increase her production of cotton and other articles for which her soil and climate are said to be suitable and send them into the market to compete with Indian products. To this it is replied, and we think with force, that the want of railways and other means of communication in China, the heavy and arbitrary imposts to which production is there subjected and other causes, deprive these apprehensions of any very serious foundation.

China might produce what she now imports from India.

121. It is further objected that the balance of trade would be disturbed, that the export trade of India would be injured by a gold standard and that India would thus *pro tanto*, lose her power of paying her debts; that the Indian Government would in consequence be unable to sell their bills in London; and that they would be obliged to send silver from India at a ruinous loss to pay their gold debt.

Balance of Trade and Council Bills.

122. This objection seems to depend on the question whether the export trade of India will be injured by the proposals of the Government of India, with which we have already dealt in paragraphs 27 and 114 to 120. As to the Council Bills, it may be observed that they are only a financial mode adopted as the simplest and best by the Government of India for the purpose of paying a gold debt to England, which in any case they must pay, and which other nations owing gold debts to England pay in other modes. They are orders for the payment of rupees in India, and the same end would be attained if the Government of India bought sterling bills of the exporting merchants in India and sent them to be cashed on its account in London. Where a country has debts to pay, it must pay them, and it will do so by means of exports, the transaction being effected in whatever methods are found to be most convenient.

Export Trade.

Council Bills.

123. So far as concerns their effect on the import of silver into India, the Council bills now compete with silver; the closing of the mints to silver would relieve the Council bills from this competition, and the immediate effect would be a tendency for the bills to sell at a higher price. The merchant wishing to pay for Indian goods would have to pay more gold for the Council bills. If their price should rise so far as to make the business of buying Indian goods unprofitable, it would, no doubt, *pro tanto*, check the export trade of India, and the price of the bills must fall. But it would only fall so far as would be necessary in order to make the trade again profitable. In short, India must pay her debts by exports, and the Indian Government cannot in any way avoid whatever expense is necessary in order to pay them. That these exports should ever consist of silver, depreciated as silver is in the Western world, is highly improbable; but, if this should turn out to be the case, it would be because silver was the article which India could best spare.

India must pay her debts in whatever is the most convenient form.

124. Fear has been expressed that the restriction of the coinage of rupees at the British mints would lead to an increase of the use of the coins of Native States in the British provinces. There are numerous Native States in different parts of India which exercise the right of coining, a privilege of which they are most tenacious, regarding it as an indication of sovereign authority. The currencies are very various in their details, the chief silver coin being the rupee, but with many variations in intrinsic value in the different States. In 1835, when the existing system of currency was adopted, a list of the various rupees then existing included no less than 300 different coinages (many, no doubt, obsolete) for the most part showing greater or less variations of value *inter se*.

Currencies of Native States.

125. The attempts made to facilitate the adoption of a common currency throughout India by an Act passed in 1876 has had no material effect. It provided that on a Native State agreeing to abstain from coining for at least thirty years, and not to allow coins resembling those of British India to be struck under its authority, the Government of India would coin for the State rupees identical in weight and fineness with those of British India, but with a device differing from that before used by the State. Such coins would be legal tender in British India. Up to the present time only four of the minor States have availed themselves of the provisions of this Act.

126. Sufficient information on the subject of the currencies of the various States is not available to admit of our giving any precise account of them, but there is reason to think that their issues are not on a scale of any considerable magnitude. The coinage of Hyderabad, the largest of the Native States, is stated to have been in 1887-88 816 tolas of gold and 15,051 tolas of silver, and in 1888-89 731 tolas of gold and 17,76,421 tolas of silver, the tola representing the weight of a rupee; the value of the Hyderabad rupee, commonly called the Halli Sicca rupee, is about fourteen per cent. less than that of the rupee of British India. The Baroda State coined 8 lakhs of rupees in 1883-84 and 9 lakhs in 1884-85, but in the three following years there was no coinage; new machinery for the mint was supplied in 1891. The Cashmere mint appears to be no longer in operation, and the States of Mysore and Rewah also are said to have no mints. The coinages of Holkar's Government at Indore, of Bhopal, and of Travancore are reported to be very small in amount.

127. On the whole, it appears that the annual addition to the coinage of the Native States is of little importance. The coins of these States have a free circulation among the population of the border districts of those States and the British provinces, and at times are found at considerable distances from their place of origin. They are, however, always liable to a charge for discount when circulating beyond the State from which they issue, and in no case are received at British treasuries, by the railways, municipalities, or other local bodies, nor are they legal tender in British territory.

128. On this subject the Government of India, in a telegram of the 16th of March, 1893, stated their opinion that they could easily overcome any difficulty that might arise in connection with rupees coined under the Native Coinage Act, 1876, before mentioned; and that they did not think that any serious difficulties could arise in connection with the coinages of Native States generally.

Ceylon and Mauritius.

129. We have had evidence from persons interested in the trade of Ceylon expressing apprehensions that if the proposed change of standard were to be made in India, and the present currency arrangements were to continued in Ceylon, the effect would be prejudicial to the trade of that island. These apprehensions are of the same nature as those we have already examined on the part of the planters in India. It is obvious that independently of these apprehensions, both Ceylon and Mauritius, which have the rupee as their standard coin, which have no mints of their own, and which import their rupees from India, would be elected by the closing of the mints and by the adoption of a gold standard in India. It would in that event be open to the Governments of those Colonies to acquiesce in the action of India, or to establish currencies of their own with or without local mints. If they should adopt a currency of their own and if in India the rupee should in consequence of the proposed changes rise above its silver value, it would become profitable to export Indian rupees from those Colonies to India. Such an export would operate in the same way as a release of the hoards of coined rupees in India and might so far as it goes, delay the rise in the value of rupee. But according to the best information we can obtain, the stock is not so large as to be likely to have any considerable disturbing influence. It is no part of our duty to advise what action should be taken by the Colonial Governments, except to point out that they ought not to allow any coins which they issue to be so similar to the Indian rupee as to be mistaken for it, and thus to become current in India.

(To be Continued.)

THE INDIAN CRICKETER.

SOME particulars concerning Mr. Ranjitsinghji, the Cambridge cricketer, are published in the "Granta":—"Kumar Shri Ranjitsinghji—to give him his full name and title—was born in September, 1872. He hails from the native State of Navanagar, one of the most important native States in Kathiawad in the Bombay Presidency, lying half-way between Bombay and Kurrachee. He is a very near relation of the ruling Prince of Navanagar, and belongs to the noble clan of Rajputs—the old Hindu caste of warriors. He was educated in Kathiwad at the Raj Kumar College, where only the sons and relatives of the native Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency can receive their education. He was not long in showing himself superior to all his comrades in athletics, and carried off the chief prizes in cricket, lawn tennis, and racquets. He left Raj in 1888 he arrived in England, and in the September of that year shed the light of his countenance upon the little town of Cambridge, but did not deign to become a member of the University until October, 1889. It was not, however, till January, 1890, that he entered Trinity College; he took this step owing to extraordinary success in the Little Go, passing all three parts at the first attempt. His college did not know of his cricket abilities until the Long Vacation of 1891, when he made some big scores and brought off some wonderful catches. Last year he was in grand form, and his sum total for the year was 2,409 runs with an average of fifty-four. He scored eleven centuries which alone amounted to 3,100 runs. He is a very fine bat, and, though not very strong, cuts and drives with great power. He times the ball to perfection. His cat-like agility in the field has enabled him to secure some grand catches at short slip. He is a bad judge of a run, and very slow between the wickets. He suffers from asthma. He is a good card-player, very fair at billiards, and is said to have shot a cheetah. He does credit to his country, whither he intends to return next year. At present he is reading for the Bar.

ON June 8, at Chatham, excitement was caused by the announcement that the battleship Hood, was taking in water so rapidly that she had to be docked. It was ascertained that the leakage had occurred in the seams, and men are now working in relays until the vessel has been repaired. An inquiry will be held into the circumstances under which the leakage occurred.

LORD ROBERTS ON INDIAN DEFENCES.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

AT the invitation of the Lord Mayor a distinguished company assembled on June 12, at the Mansion House, to meet General Lord Roberts. Supporting the Chief Magistrate in the chair were the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, General Duke Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Earl of Kimberley, Sir P. Grant, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Mayo, General Lord Chelmsford, Lord Lawrence, Lord Brassey, Lord Knutsford, Admiral Lord Hood of Avalon, Earl of Cranbrook, Major-General Lord Methuen, Gen. Sir W. Olpherts, V.C., Lord Connemara, Sir P. Lumsden, Sir D. Probyn, Sir J. E. Commerell, Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, Sir Edwin Arnold, Gen. Sir A. Allison, Sir F. de Winton, Gen. Sir S. Browne, V.C., Gen. Sir H. Gough, Sir D. Stewart, Sir C. Dickson, Sir C. Tapper, Gen. Sir G. Chesney, Gen. Sir R. Gipps, Gen. Sir F. W. Grenfell Gen. Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Sir T. Sutherland, Gen. Sir R. Higginson, Sir J. Fergusson, the Hon. G. Curzon, Sir J. Pender, Sir G. F. Bowen, Major-Gen. Sir F. Goldsmid, Gen. Sir E. Wood, Sir D. Wallace, Sir E. Bradford, Sir E. M. Grant-Duff, Sir Saul Samuel, Sir A. Clarke, Sir A. Woods, Sir E. Wood, the Agents-General Queensland, New Zealand, the Cape, Tasmania, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and others, to the number of about 450. In responding to the toast of the "Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family," the Duke of CONNAUGHT said: It has been a great honour to myself to have served under the distinguished general who is your guest this evening—(Cheers)—and I am glad to have had the opportunity, with the distinguished officers present to-night, of assisting on this very interesting occasion. (Cheers.)—The LORD MAYOR next toasted "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces."—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, in responding, said: I am prepared to say that the whole army appreciates most cordially and warmly the services of the noble lord whom you delight to honour on this occassion. (Cheers.) I abstain from saying too much with reference to my gallant friend, although I could say a great deal; but I will say that nothing was ever done by him that was not honourable to himself, creditable to his nation, and a distinction to the army, and in asserting that I feel persuaded I am expressing the views and sentiments of every officer in the army—(cheers)—who has served under him and has had the opportunities of judging the great talents of the distinguished general. He has had also the advantage of ability in council, which I am not at all sure, in such a great Empire as India, is not equally as valuable as the great gallantry which Lord Roberts has shown in the field; and I hope that those talents will not be thrown away, but that they will be of service to the country on many future occasions. (Loud cheers.)—Sir E. Commerell, Admiral of the Fleet, having replied for the Navy, the LORD MAYOR submitted the health of Lord Roberts, recalling the gallant deeds of their distinguished guest, and particularly the wondrous Kandahar march. He also spoke of the sympathetic labours of Lady Roberts, and of her great desire to do all that she possibly could for the welfare of her countrymen. (Cheers.)

Lord Roberts, on rising to reply, was the recipient of an ovation, and the cheering having at length subsided, he delivered an address upon the condition of the Army in India. He said:—My Lord Mayor, your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, and gentlemen,—As a freeman of the City of London, there is no honour I esteem more highly than that of being entertained at the Mansion House by the head of the ancient and famous Corporation to which it is my privilege to belong; an honour which is rendered especially gratifying by the warm welcome you have given me, and by the flattering appreciation of my services in India which our distinguished host has been kind enough to express. It has been a great delight to me also to hear the kind words the Lord Mayor has spoken about Lady Roberts; she would I am sure, wish me to offer her best thanks to his lordship, and to you all, my lords and gentlemen, for the cordial manner in which you have received the mention of her name. (Cheers.) Twelve years ago I first had the honour of being the guest of the Lord Mayor of London. On that occasion I dwelt on the measures which my experiences during the Afghan campaign had led me to consider best calculated to render our Army in all respects prepared for war. My views on this subject have not been modified to any material extent by the more recent experience I have gained while in command of the 70,000 British soldiers serving in India; but, as I have laid my recommendations before the military authorities at the War Office, I do not propose to refer to them in detail this evening. I will only say that the main object of the various reforms which I have ventured to advocate is to make life in the Army more attractive, and to fill the ranks with men of good physique and character. This I would accomplish by abolishing restrictions which I believe to be beneficial neither to the soldier nor to the State, and by making military life acceptable to the classes from which it is most advantageous that our recruits should be drawn. (Cheers.) I will, I think, be more interesting to you to-night if I tell you as briefly as possible what has been done during the last few years to render India secure against foreign aggression, and what policy has been pursued in our dealings with the tribes bordering the North-West frontier of that country, and with the Ameer of Afghanistan. In order to make a country secure which has a land frontier 5,000 miles long, the first thing is to have an efficient army, and to be efficient it must be well disciplined, and all ranks must be skilful in the use of their arms. It is a great satisfaction, therefore, to me to be able to inform you, more particularly in the presence of Field-Marshal the Commander-in-chief, that the Army in India is in a most thorough state of discipline. The native soldiers give little or no trouble, and amongst the European soldiers there are very few cases of serious crime. As regards efficiency, I think I can state, without fear of contradiction, that her Majesty's troops in India are, at the present moment second to none in the world in all that is essential to success in war, and this high standard will, I feel sure, be maintained and no doubt raised to a higher level under the command of my gallant friend, Sir George White. (Cheers.) India possesses unusual advantages for the instruction of troops. The climate in the cold weather, and the extent of open country available for practice and manœuvre, make it a most valuable training ground for our Army. But, gentlemen, the most efficient army is of little use unless it is mobile, and mobility can only be insured by well-considered arrangements, the practicability of which should be tested in time of peace. In India we have peculiar opportunities for testing our transport theories: the troops are scattered over a vast extent of country and supplies for men, horses, and transport animals are not forthcoming except from the more highly cultivated districts; it has, therefore, been necessary to develop such a system of communications by road and rail as will admit of the rapid concentration of the field army at certain obligatory points along the frontier lines. A transport train composed of mules and camels has also been organised and the requisite stores for speedily equipping the troops have been collected at the stations whence they would have to be drawn in the event of war. In addition to a well-equipped and mobile army, it is absolutely necessary, in such a country as India, with a seaboard of the same length as its land frontier, viz, 5,000 miles, and with its base in the United Kingdom, that the principal ports should be protected against naval attack, and the more vulnerable points along the land frontier strengthened by defensive works. Moreover, owing to exceptional local conditions, it is advisable to provide fortified posts within India itself at the chief centres of the European population, and to guard the more important arsenals and lines of communication. Much has been done of late years to add to the external and internal security of India in these respects. The coast and frontier defences are now nearly completed, and the other defensive requirements to which I have referred have not been overlooked. (Cheers.) In another respect our military position in India has recently been materially strengthened. Advantage has been taken of the loyal offers of assistance made in 1885 by the principal feudatory Princes, and portions of the armies which they had previously maintained exclusively for service within their own territories, have now been organised for purposes of frontier defence. Two of these Princes have lately come to England, and they both told me that their object in undertaking such a long journey was to show their loyalty to her Majesty the Queens-Empress on the occasion of the opening of the Imperial Institute. The Imperial service troops raised in Cashmere, the Punjab, Rajpootana, Central India, Mysore, and Kathiawar are well trained, disciplined, and admirably equipped, and will soon be fitted to act as valuable auxiliaries to our own British and native troops. (Cheers.) I sometimes see it stated that, although India may be stronger now, both defensively and offensively, than it was in 1835, there has been an alarming increase in the military expenditure of that country. This is certainly not correct. The coast and frontier defences, the preparations for mobilisation, the re-arming of the artillery and the British and native infantry, as well as the introduction of smokeless powder, have, of course, cost money, but all have been paid for out of the revenue, without having recourse to a loan; and, although the rate of exchange has steadily fallen, the original estimate for these non-recurrent items of expenditure has not been exceeded. In fact, much of the apparent increase is due to the depreciation of silver, which necessitates a larger provision being made in the Indian Budget for home charges. I think therefore, that the Government of India is to be congratulated on the moderate costs of the measures of timely preparation and precaution which the progress of event in Central Asia has compelled us to undertake and it is evident from expressions used in the farewell speeches made to me on my departure from India that this view is concurred in by the representatives of the native as well as the European tax-payer. Time will not admit of my making more than a passing reference to an important change in military organisation which has been recommended by the Government of India more than once during my tenure of office and which I hope soon to see carried out, I allude to the abolition of the presidential system of commands a system which under existing circumstances, is a serious hindrance to the efficient administration of the Army in India inasmuch as it disassociates reponsibility and authority tends even in time of peace to circumlocution and delay, and has been found unworkable in time of war. (Cheers.) Before lea

and calmly maintain our position in that country; let us be thoroughly armed as to our frontier defences, and then, I believe, we may trust to the old vigour of the people of this country, come what may, to support our supremacy in that great Empire. (Applause.)

The *Times* in discussing the dinner at the Mansion House in its leader columns the next morning said:—

Undoubtedly, the most important part of Lord Robert's speech is that in which he speaks of the tribesmen on the frontier and of Afghanistan and the Ameer. If, as everyone admits, it is a matter of supreme moment to us to be able to protect Afghanistan against an invasion from the north, we must be able to move troops thither with as little interruption as possible, and the chief difficulty to be surmounted before that condition is secured is to make trustworthy friends of the tribesmen who occupy the mountains between Afghanistan and the valley of the Indus. This delicate task is that on which Indian diplomacy has been constantly engaged for a long time past, the object being to convince these 200,000 fighting men that we have no designs upon their independence, and that it is to their interest to be our friends. With the progress made in this direction Lord Roberts is not dissatisfied; but though he speaks with caution, it is easy to see that he is not so well content with the attitude of the Ameer. He is greatly disappointed that the mission to Cabul, with which he was to be intrusted, was not sent after all; and he expresses a hope, which everyone will echo, that if the Ameer is really desirous of visiting England, and of paying his respects to the Queen-Empress—as is understood to be the case—his wishes, if properly expressed, may be complied with. What is always present to the mind of the Indian military statesmen, such as Lord Roberts has proved himself to be, is the thought of the vastness of the interests involved in our Empire, and the importance of being always adequately prepared to repel attacks upon it. It is satisfactory to find even Mr. Gladstone's Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley, expressing himself on this head in language that would not be disowned by Lord Roberts or Lord Lansdowne. Lord Kimberley, in his speech last evening, declared that men of all parties were unanimous in the opinion that the Indian Empire must be maintained at all hazards. We are unfeignedly glad to hear such views from the lips of a member of the present Cabinet, and still more so to hear what the Secretary of State considers to be the three great bulwarks of that Empire. They are, he says, the loyalty of the Indian Princes and people; the Army; and the European Civil Service. How the emphatic assertion of this last point was relished by Mr. Naoroji, who was present, and who, it will be remembered, lately seconded Mr. Paul's successful motion for making it easy for natives to supplant Englishmen in the Civil Service, does not appear; but we hope that it may be taken for granted, from Lord Kimberley's words, that the India Office and the Indian Government are agreed as to the impracticability of the resolution passed by the chance majority of Radical doctrinaires in the House of Commons.

THE P. AND O. HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The 105th half-yearly general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held on June 13, at the offices, Leadenhall-street, under the presidency of Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that the report [which was given in extenso in the "Home News" of June 9], although sufficiently brief, could not, he thought, be called one of a brilliant character, and although they could not claim that it was of a brilliant character he was happy to state that the interim dividend which they had paid had been well and sufficiently earned. He might as well repeat what he had told them upon previous occasions, that the principle upon which they acted in declaring their interim dividend was to declare an amount that was under the profit actually made during the half year. This principle was the more necessary because they had to pay not only a preferential dividend upon the Preference Stock, which was annually entitled to 5 per cent., but that return was also of a cumulative capacity. He need hardly call their attention at any length to the state of the shipping trade in this country and elsewhere. He had had an analysis made of the accounts, and the returns by Steamship Companies which were published in this country and in foreign countries for last year, and he found in every instance that they had suffered from poor trade, inadequate revenue, and therefore insignificant profit. It was not necessary, however, to go to the trouble of an analysis of accounts to show the state of affairs, because a reference on Saturday last to the Stock Exchange List showed a depreciation in Shipping Stocks which could hardly be estimated all round at a figure very much below 50 per cent. discount. This was an extremely disappointing fact, especially so when they bore in mind that all the companies were using the same efforts as this company to achieve successful results. It followed therefore that their own report on this occasion was pitched somewhat in a minor key, but looking at the whole of the circumstances he thought they had reason to be satisfied and gratified that they were able to declare the usual interim dividend, and also to show that their own stocks were not at a discount, but, on the contrary, taking an average of the preferred and deferred, they stood at something like 60 per cent. premium. In order to maintain their fleet at a proper level it was necessary to contract on the average for something like 10,000 to 12,000 tons of shipping every year, and of course, they endeavoured to do so when the market was most favourable for that purpose. Since the year 1887 they had spent within a fraction of £2,000,000 on mail steamers approaching the class of at the Caledonia. That sum included the cost of the Caledonia, which was not yet paid for, but for which they had the resources in hand and ready. The cost of running these vessels at the high rates of speed now required was very expensive, and he maintained that that they did not receive from her Majesty's Government and from the Australian Government adequate remuneration for their mail services, having regard to the cost of these vessels and their coal consumption. The proprietors might naturally ask, then why build them? But the answer to that was very simple, they were compelled to build them in order to keep foreign competitors out of the field—foreign competitors who were more highly favoured by their respective Governments than the English Companies were. Should the time ever arrive when this country ceased to be alive to the necessities of our mail service, then he believed it would fall into the hands of France or Germany, or perhaps America, because the latter country had shown lately a considerable disposition to spend some portion of its surplus revenue in subsidising ocean ships. The loss of traffic as compared with the corresponding half-year had been something like £35,000, owing almost entirely to loss of freight, lower rates of freight, and lower rates of exchange. The loss on exchange in the half-year under review had been £67,000, as compared with £50,000 for the corresponding period of last year. The loss upon freight would have been considerably greater had it not been that they had lessened the burden by the lower cost of fuel. In reviewing the situation he was quite surprised that their deficiency as compared with last year was not considerably greater than the figures which he had referred to indicated. The external trade of the country had been in a most backward and unprosperous condition, and, of course, the rates for freights had been miserably low. The falling-off in our external trade in 1892 was £30,000,000, and for the first five months of 1893 it had been more in proportion, although the month of May had shown some favourable reaction. The falling-off this year had been £18,500,000 to the end of May, so that they might say that the external trade of the country had declined by £50,000,000 during the last seventeen months. The state of affairs had been further accentuated by the financial hurricane that had passed over Australia, and had left its banks and financial institutions in ruins. It would take some years for the country to recover, and it will have to suffer tribulation during that period, and contrive to meet its requirements and the wants of its business without assistance to the large extent it had formerly had from British capital. He spoke with considerable diffidence as to what would be the outcome of the present financial year, but at the same time, he did not feel any real discouragement as to the result, because, upon looking back and seeing what had happened before, the returns of the present year, unsatisfactory as they were, were upon the whole better than the returns for the same period of the years 1886 and 1887, which were certainly very lean years. With the year 1887 a decided improvement set in, and the year 1890 might be looked upon as the best year that they had had for some twenty years, always saving and excepting 1877, which would be marked with a white stone in his recollection because in that year they set aside in one single line the noble appropriation of £500,000 to their depreciation fund, an amount which, he feared, it would be long before they could repeat. The policy of the directors was to continue the company's affairs upon a principle of rational economy, progressive development, and sound finance.

Mr. W. Fane de Salis seconded the resolution, which, after some congratulatory remarks from several shareholders, was put to the meeting and unanimously carried, and the payment of dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Preferred Stock and at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Deferred Stock approved.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

DANGERS TO NAVIGATION IN THE RED SEA.

In the House of Lords on Friday, June 9, the Earl of Meath said that, having lately passed twice through the Red Sea on a voyage to and from India, his attention had been directed by naval officers to the dangerous condition of the navigation of that portion of the sea between Perim and the Daedalus light, a distance of 863 miles, which had to be traversed by vessels without the assistance of a single light. He described in detail the difficulties and dangers of navigating the unlighted part of the Red Sea, and concluded by asking her Majesty's Government whether they were aware of the danger to navigation existing in the Red Sea, owing to the absence of lights on the rocks known as Jebel Teir and Abu-Ail (Pile Island), as well as on the Arabian coast near Mocha; and whether, in view of the loss of vessels which had already occurred in consequence of the absence of lights on these spots, they would use their influence to induce the proper Government or authorities to erect and maintain adequate lights at or near the points mentioned.

Lord Sudley said this question had for a long time been considered of immense importance by all the various steamship companies whose ships passed through the Red Sea. It was of enormous importance that in the southern part of the Red Sea, where a very large number of ships pass by day and night, often in very foggy weather, the peril which had existed for so long should be done away with by a light being placed there at Abu-Ail and a lightship on the Mocha shoals. It was stated, he did not know with what authority, that the reason it could not be done was that Turkey had involved herself in an unfortunate complication with a French syndicate, so that, except at an enormous high cost which would necessitate a prohibitive toll upon ships, the lights could not be put up. There was no doubt that shipowners were most unfairly taxed in respect to the lights in the Red Sea generally. In the P. and O. Company they had paid during the last five years £30,000 to the lighthouses, of which it was believed £22,000 was clear profit. He trusted the Government might enter a formal protest against the continuance of these heavy payments.

Lord Playfair said that the Government had long known the danger to which the noble lord had drawn attention. A correspondence upon the subject with the Foreign Office had been going on since 1891, in which year the Turkish Government gave a concession to a syndicate or company in this country. The lights which were essential to making the navigation safe were in the lower part of the Red Sea, but the onerous demands of the persons who have received the concession made it impossible for us to treat with the Turkish Government as to the amount which should be paid for the lights. A meeting of the great shipping companies with the Board of Trade was held recently, and an alternative route was suggested, but the companies did not care to adopt it. They wished to go by the present route, and they were not at all willing to pay the very onerous sums which the concessionaires of the Turkish Government demanded. They said that they would rather incur the present risks. With regard to the light dues paid to Egypt, there were at present no funds available for dealing with them, but when the new tariff was sanctioned a sum might be liberated for the purpose. Both the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade were alive to the importance of the subject, but they were not prepared to sanction the very onerous terms which the concessionaires demanded.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Viscount Cross asked the Secretary of State for India whether the following was a correct report of the answer given in the House of Commons on Thursday last by the Prime Minister to a question as to the resolution of that House on the subject of Civil Service examinations in India:—

The Government have determined that the resolution of the House should be referred to the Government of India without delay, and that there should be a prompt and careful examination of the subject by that Government, who are instructed to say in what mode, in their opinion, and under what conditions and limitations the resolutions could be carried into effect.

Also whether the terms of this answer left perfect freedom to the Government of India to express entire disapproval of the course of action recommended by that resolution, or whether they were intended to restrict the Government of India to giving an opinion as to the best way of carrying such resolution into effect. From the Prime Minister's reply, it would appear that the Government of India would be fettered in their discretion.

Lord Kimberley said the words quoted as Mr. Gladstone's were correct. The noble Viscount seemed to think that the Government should have at once taken steps to rescind the resolution. The Government, however, did not think that was the most satisfactory method of dealing with the question. As the noble Viscount was aware, it had been a subject of great controversy for some time, and, in view of what had taken place in the House of Commons, it was thought more desirable that the matter should be referred to the Government of India, so that it might be considered in all its bearings. It was true that the question was under the consideration of a commission not very long ago; but, having regard to the resolution in the House of Commons, the Government were of opinion that it might be well now to re-examine the whole subject. It was certainly not the intention of the Government to fetter the discretion of the Government of India in any way. What they desired was that the Government of India should not reply by a simple negative, but that they should examine into the whole subject and see by what mode the resolution could be carried into effect. It would be open to the Government of India to say that they were not able to find any way of carrying out the resolution, or they might say that there was a way of doing it, but that the method would be most objectionable.

Lord Salisbury: I am glad that my noble friend has thought it wise to bring this matter before the House. As I understand the noble earl, the discretion of the Government of India is not to be fettered in the slightest degree. I differ from him, of course, on the question of the interpretation of the English language; but I am bound to say that if that is the resolution of the Government, which I am glad to hear, the Prime Minister was exceedingly unfortunate in the choice of the words he used—(cheers)—for the words he used distinctly implied that though the question of carrying the resolution into effect was left to the Government of India, the Government of India were pressed and urged to find some mode by which that resolution could be carried out. I wish, however, to say a word as to the constitutional aspect of the question. It seems to me to be a growing practice—a most unfortunate and objectionable practice—that the House of Commons, usually by resolutions passed by small Houses on a Friday night, should undertake to guide the hand of the Executive Government in special questions, or in questions which do not come under the review of the House of Commons, and on which the House of Commons has not the necessary information to judge. I apprehend that the constitutional doctrine is this: The House of Commons has the absolute choice of selecting its statesmen to form an Executive, and it has the absolute right of dismissing those statesmen from office when it ceases to trust them; but it has not the right to take the management and conduct of the Executive into its own hands. (Cheers.) The Executive Government so selected has, according to our constitution, the right and the duty of discharging the offices of the Executive as to the prerogatives of the Crown, and it is not the duty of Ministers of the Crown simply to accept a resolution of the House of Commons on a matter of Executive discretion as though that concluded the question and no further discussion was to be permitted. I think it is the more important to insist on this doctrine because these decisions do not give us really the power and the strength which undoubtedly attach to any resolution of the House of Commons to which the mind of the whole body is directed. These resolutions are brought forward usually by private members; they are passed on a Friday night, when there is a very inadequate attendance of members. They very often represent the opinion of some limited but intense school of fanatics. Every fanatic attends, but the members of the House of Commons who are not subject to delusions on the matter, and for that reason, perhaps, are not the subjects of enthusiasm either, very often stay away and take no notice of the matter. The result is that, though we have a formal vote of the House of Commons, we have not the reflected decision of that body. When it is an expression of opinion no harm is done; but if the Executive Government are going to say that in the management of foreign affairs, of the Colonies, or of the Government of India, and other matters requiring the very deepest knowledge not to present to the members of the House of Commons or to the public, a resolution of this kind is to guide them in their Executive action, we shall fall into great confusion and errors. (Cheers.) I earnestly press this on the attention of the Government, though I hope it will not be thought that I have taken a too exclusively Government view of the matter, or that I am more Government than the Government themselves. The Government, however, should remember that they are the depositaries while in office of the prerogatives of the Crown, and that it is not their business to listen to any one else in the discharge of those prerogatives. But there is a body whose consent is absolutely necessary to this project. If they refuse that consent there is no authority short of an Act of Parliament which can force that consent upon them. I earnestly hope that the Council of India on this question will be true to that trust which Parliament has reposed in them, and that they will decline to revolutionise the Government of India without being convinced in their own minds that the steps they are taking are correct. For myself I cannot imagine any policy more fatal to our Oriental Empire than that which has received the sanction of the House of Commons. It is very doubtful, more than doubtful, whether we ought to give to that extent the Government of India entirely to those subjects of the Queen who are born in India; but it is infinitely more pernicious to give it to men who are selected for the purpose merely by literary examination. Literary examination has been adopted in this country, not because it is a thing of great value in itself, but because it relieves us from more serious embarrassments and dangers, and we have found it to work tolerably well. But the idea of governing a country in the condition in which India is, with the populations of which India consists, with the state of public opinion and religious divisions there, by men who have no other title except success in a literary examination is one of the wildest dreams that have entered into the heads of politicians. (Cheers.) The matter is a very serious one, and I earnestly hope that the Government will carry out their own views, and not allow themselves to be guided by an expression of opinion like that contained in the resolution. (Cheers.)

Lord Northbrook pointed out that there was no obstacle placed by legislation at the present time in the way of the natives of India of experience and ability in the discharge of executive duties being selected to fill appointments under the Government of India. He could not agree with the course which the Government had adopted in this matter, and he asked whether, judging from previous utterances of the Government, the question dealt with by the resolution of the House of Commons was still to be considered an open one. If any ordinary pains had been taken by the whips of the Government in the House to secure the attendance of members and to vote against the resolution it would not have been adopted. He had examined the division list, and he asserted that if the absentees belonging to the Government party had been brought down to the House the resolution would have been defeated. No Cabinet Minister spoke against the motion, and indeed there was no serious attempt made by the Government to resist the motion except the able speech of the Under Secretary. If the result of this unfortunate absorption of the whole time of the House of Commons by the Home Rule questions was to cause such important questions connected with other parts of the Empire to be treated with neglect by the Government, and to be treated as open questions, he feared that some great disaster would be the result. (Hear.)

The Duke of Argyll agreed entirely with the noble marquis. He held that the explanation of the cause which led to the adoption of admission by examination into the Civil Service of India was exactly true. It was to avoid patronage. The existing plan seemed to him to be the best they could devise, because in Englishmen, Irishmen, and the Scotchmen, they had those manly qualities by which their Imperial power had been established, and by which alone it could be maintained. As regarded competition among the natives of India, that was a very different thing from competition among Europeans. He had never consulted any man who knew anything about India who did not admit that in a mere question of literary examination the Bengalees would carry everything before them. But the Baboos with their literary accomplishments were not the men who could possibly govern the northern races of India. These races, with their military prowess, would not submit to be ruled by the Baboos. He could conceive nothing more fatal than the system suggested for India. He did not doubt for a moment that these were the opinions—substantially the opinions—of his noble friend opposite, and he thought that his noble friend behind him had done a public service in eliciting the answer which had been given, because the words as they stood and as they had been used by Mr. Gladstone were open to misconception. His noble friend opposite would not suspect him of wishing to say anything embarrassing to himself. The less they interfered with the Department the better. It was very well manned, and if the various bodies which had to do with the Government of India were not able to deal with this question it was a bad day for their Empire.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 9, Sir G. Baden-Powell asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, as the report of the Indian Currency Committee had already been communicated to the Government of India, that report could be presented to the House in anticipation of any statement which the Government might eventually make on the subject; and whether the Government had decided to take any action they might deem to be advisable without the previous concurrence of Parliament.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I answered this question yesterday. The Government are unable to come to any decision until they have ascertained the views of the Government of India upon the question.—Sir G. Baden-Powell asked if the Government would in the meantime present the report to the House?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer: No; I think it would be most unfair to the Government of India that the report should be made public before they had an opportunity of considering it.

THE REIMPOSITION OF COTTON DUTIES IN INDIA.

Mr. Holland on the 12th ult. asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government had received any information in regard to the suggested reimposition of the duties on cotton imports into India.—Mr. G. Russell: No, sir, the Secretary of State has received no such information.

Sir R. Temple asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was aware of the reports current to the effect that Lord Herschell's Commission had recommended the Government of India to close the mints against the coinage of silver on private accounts, and, if so, whether he could give the House any information on the subject.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I am not aware what reports may be current upon a document which is secret and confidential, and ought to be known to no one except the persons to whom it is confided. I have already several times stated in the House that until the Government of India expressed their opinion upon that report the Government do not feel it right to make any statement or to publish that report.—Mr. Chaplin: As the right hon. gentleman has not felt it consistent with his duty to contradict that statement, I would ask him whether he is aware that the present Financial Secretary to the Government of India, Sir David Barbour, stated in evidence before the Gold and Silver Commission the quantity of uncoined silver in possession of the natives of India was estimated at something like £130,000,000 sterling—(Cries of "Order.")—The Speaker: Has the right hon. gentleman given notice of that question?—Mr. Chaplin: No, sir.—The Speaker: I think notice should be given of the question of that importance.—Mr. Chaplin: Then I will give notice of the question.

On Thursday, June 15, Sir W. Harcourt, in reply to Mr. Chaplin, said he did not doubt the silver question was one of supreme consequence to India and the Indian population. It was for that reason that the Government desired to have the judgment of the Indian Government on the report of the Indian Currency Committee before any change was resolved on. To publish the report without at the same time announcing its decision would, in the opinion of the Government, tend to create rather than to discourage alarm and speculation.—Mr. Chaplin asked whether he was to understand from the answer that Parliament would have no opportunity of discussing the report until after the decision of the Government had been arrived at.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had not said that, but that the first condition to the Government arriving at a decision was to know the opinion of the Indian Government.—Sir. W. Houldsworth asked if it was a fact that the right hon. gentleman had received several communications from Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies protesting against the closing of the mints in India; and if, under these circumstances, he would give a promise to the House that no final steps should be taken before the report was considered by Parliament.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could not give any promise on the subject.

THE GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS.

In answer to Sir S. King, Mr. G. Russell said: The Secretary of State has not altered the declarations made to the Select Committee of 1890 on the grievances of Civil Servants. While the Government reserves to itself the right of changing the leave and pension rules at its discretion, when necessary in the interests of the public service, the Secretary of State has given instructions to the Government of India that when, owing to the exercise of that discretion, any case of apparent hardship arises through the alteration of the rules, the claim is to be examined when the officer applies to retire, and it is to be considered whether the new rules should not be modified in the particular instance. In several cases since 1890 this has been done. The validity of these declarations is now in practice admitted by the Secretary of State and the Government of India. As regards military officers, it has been repeatedly laid down that the Secretary of State has the right of altering the conditions under which they are employed. But it has always been understood that, as a rule, some counterbalancing benefit should be given to compensate for any advantage taken away if the loss is so great in degree as to call for compensation.

INDIAN FINANCE ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Provand asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, as the Indian finance accounts had been published, the usual explanatory memorandum relating to them could be issued at an early date, without being kept waiting for final telegraphic corrections to the date when the Indian statement was usually made in the House.—Mr. G. Russell: The memorandum is nearly completed, and will be presented in a few days.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. Keay asked the First Lord of the Treasury, with reference to his recent declaration that the Government of India were being instructed by her Majesty's Government to say in what mode, in their opinion, and under what conditions and limitations the resolution of this House for the holding of Civil Service examinations in India could be carried into effect, whether there was any foundation for the interpretation which had since been publicly put upon it—viz., that what was intended was that the Government of India should not reply by a simple negative, but should examine into the whole question, and say whether, in their opinion, there was any mode by which the resolution could be carried into effect; and whether her Majesty's Government, adhering to the terms of the declaration already made, would signify to the Government of India their desire that the resolution of this House should be carried into effect.—Mr. Gladstone: This question has been answered by my noble friend in the other House and by myself in this House in identical terms. There can be no doubt as to the spirit of the answer which we gave, and there is no necessity to add anything to it. I will only say that my noble friend is preparing a despatch upon the subject, which will shortly be sent to the Government of India.

INDIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. S. Smith asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of her Majesty's Government had been drawn to the recent statement of Lord Northbrook that India was for a period of fourteen years, up to 1884, charged with a sum of four million sterling a year in consequence of the mode of adjusting military expenses between England and India, of which sum one half ought to have been borne by the Imperial Exchequer; whether, at the meeting of the new Legislative Council in Calcutta, Lord Lansdowne would be empowered to give any explanation on this subject; and whether, considering the condition of Indian finance, the Home Government could consent to a revision of the existing adjustment of military expenses.—Mr. G. Russell: Yes, sir, Lord Northbrook's statement referred to the system of paying the capitalised value of each pension, which was abandoned in 1884. (2) It would be open to the Viceroy to give explanations in answer to any question on the subject in the Legislative Council. (3) As any such revision would affect several departments of the Government the Secretary of State is unable to give an answer to this question.

Clause 4 of the Home Rule Bill was further considered in Committee.

SILVER AND CURRENCY.

The "Weekly Bulletin" of June 13 has the following notes on silver:—

It is all a matter of credit and currency. Credit has, I repeat, gone by the board, and now we have to see what is to happen over currency. The Silver Bill was perhaps the weakest law ever passed by a civilised nation, but it was done for a purpose, that purpose being, of course, the increasing of wealth to the Californian Silver mining interest. It has worked its way; it has whilst giving an ephemeral prosperity to our cousins, caused a rotten system of finance to exist, which must now be wiped off the slate. When the bill is altered—and it surely will be altered—there will be much heart-reading across the Atlantic, and how it will all end is, I am free to admit, a mystery to me.

If silver can be kept at anything like its present price, all will go well; but there are at this instant 33 of the biggest silver mines in the world ready to pour their product on the market should quotations advance, I cannot but think that, to say the very least of it, we must look for no improvement in quotations for the white metal. I think I am right in saying that practically but very few of what I term the big silver properties are now working in the States, for silver mining is different to gold, necessitating as it does big expenditure, big working capital and big expenses. But every fraction of improvement in the quotation of the metal enables various mines to re-enter the market with their product. Silver mining, like gold at the Randt, is now a settled industry, and cost of production can be figured down to very exact calculations.

On America hinges India, and although a trifling spurt has been sustained since I last wrote in the active fluctuation of the rupee, I cannot see how quotations are to be kept up. Always recollect that on these quotations for the rupee rests the prosperity of our Indian possessions, and I can only say that had I interests in the far East, I should get rid of them as quickly as possible, now gold loan or no new gold loan.

It all comes to what I have so often written in these pages. The human race has made a fetish of gold, and refuses to accept any other god. We have over-traded in every part of the world to an extent scarcely to be believed, and it is only now at the last moment that people wake up to the fact that gold, or the equivalent of gold—i.e., credit—is the basis of financial business.

At the risk of tiring my readers I again say that there is but one land to which we can now look for help in this present state of affairs, and that is South Africa. Would that I knew the history of the Dark Continent hundreds or even thousands of years ago. Doubtless I should find that gold started and kept civilisation going, even in those long-off days before the Benedictine monks was ever heard of, and a similar position will once again be brought about. If we had had another fetish, Africa would have been useless. The prosperity of the entire world, however, has always practically depended upon gold, and gold only and it is only from Africa that we can get that gold to the extent it is now wanted.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

At the wedding of the Duke of York and Princess Victoria of Teck on July 6, the ceremonial is to be semi-state. Ladies will wear evening dress, demi-toilette. Gentlemen will wear levee dress. The ceremony is to take place at half-past twelve o'clock. Among the foreign Royal personages whoare expected to be present at the marriage are the Czarevitch and the Grand Duke of Hesse, the latter of whom may act as best man at the wedding. It is probable that Princess May's bridesmaids will be the two unmarried sisters of the bridegroom, the Princesses Alexandra and Beatrice of Edinburgh, Princess Margaret of Connaught, Princess Alice of Albany, Princess Victoria of Battenberg, and one of the Countesses Gleichen. The processions from Buckingham Palace to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, will pass through Constitution Hill, Piccadilly, and St. James's-street. After the ceremony, the Duke of York and his consort will, on their way from Buckingham Palace to Liverpool-street Station to take the train for Sandringham, proceed by way of Fleet-street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, Poultry, King William-street, Gracechurch-street, and Bishopsgate-street. Wedding presents and addresses of congratulation from all parts of the kingdom continue to pour in upon the Duke and Princess May. The gift of the dairymaids of Ontario to the Princess May is, it is stated, to take the form of a special cheese. An old lady has contributed a brown-paper parcel, containing a patch-work quilt for the Princess and a pair of worsted socks for the Duke, both of her own making. One paper assures us that among Prince George's presents are all sorts and conditions of sticks, from simple black-thorns to elaborately-carved "dogs' heads." An elderly lady sent him a big supply of Devonshire cream, and he has had two or three parcels of new-laid eggs. When the Duchess of Fife was married the smaller presents included a washing machine, a churn, and a purse made by a rustic from molesskin. It was stated yesterday that the wedding-ring of the Princess May has been made of gold produced in this country. The nugget from which the ring has been manufactured was taken from the gold mines of Merioneshire, and is said to be a remarkably fine and pure specimen. The ring, which weighs about half an ounce, has been presented to the Duke of York by the Welsh National Presentation Committee, of which Sir David Evans is chairman. An order has been promulgated by the President of the Local Government Board to the effect that in celebration of the marriage of the Duke of York, reasonable modifications in regard to discipline and diet may be made in union workhouses and kindred establishments.

The pending retirement of Gen. Sir George Higginson is (says the *World*) deeply regretted, not only among the staff of the ancient fortress itself, but throughout the City of London, where Sir George is so well and so favourably known. For close upon half a century Gen. Higginson has been associated with the garrison of the Metropolis, first as a regimental officer of the Grenadier Guards, afterwards as a battalion and regimental commanding officer, then as Major-General commanding the Home District, and, since Lord Chelmsford's resignation, as Lieutenant of the Tower. A good soldier, and a polished gentleman, Sir George has made friends everywhere, and it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that there should be such general manifestations of regret at the enforced retirement of one who has so well maintained the high character of the brigade of Guards in whatever position he has been called upon to serve.

INDIAN PRINCES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A special fete was held at the Crystal Palace on June 10, in connection with the anniversary of the opening of that popular pleasure resort, by the Queen on June 10, 1854. Since its opening the Palace has been visited by nearly a hundred millions of people, and its record of Imperial and Royal receptions, art celebrations, great musical festivals, &c., is unparalleled by any place of public resort during her Majesty's reign. The list of receptions of distinguished personages was increased on Saturday by the visit of the Maharajah Sir Takhtsingjee, G.C.S.I., the Maharajah of Bhownuggur, Sir Bhagwat Sing, K.C.I.E., the Thakore Sahib of Gondal with Kumar Shree Bhajrajgee of Gondal and Kouvari Shree Bakaaver Bai of Gondal, children of their Highnesses, the Rajah of Bobbili, and the Rajah Venugopal Bahadur, accompanied by Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, Captain Edward Cox, of the Royal Fusiliers, attending the Maharajah of Bhownuggur, and Colonel Leigh Hunt, attending the Rajah of Bobbili. The Indian Princes witnessed the martial display of the Amazon warriors of Dahomey and the exhibition by Lockhart's performing elephants. Later the Princes were entertained to dinner in the Royal Corridor by the directors. There was a special band performance and an illumination of the Palace and Park, the programme, also including a special firework display by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 13.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Major M Bowers to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Col J B B Dickson, placed on half-pay; Capt W J Mackson to be Major, vice M Bowers; Lieut W Lectham to be Captain, vice W J Mackeson; Sec. Lieut B R M Glossop to be Lieutenant, vice W Lectham.

7th Hussars.—Lieut B R Liebert to be Captain, in succession to Major the Hon. R T Lawley, who holds a Staff appointment. Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—C E G Norton, vice the Hon J G H H Beresford, appointed Adjutant; H B Dalgety, vice B R Liebert.

10th Hussars.—Sec Lieut the Hon J Dawnay to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

15th Hussars.—Lieut-Col F H Beck, on completion of four years' service in command of the regiment, is placed on retired pay.

20th Hussars.—Sec. Lieut D A P Consett to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Scots Guards.—Lieut G J Cuthbert to be Captain, vice R Dundas, retired; Sec Lieut F C Viscount Maitland, to be Lieutenant, vice G J Cuthbert; Lieut M H Hall, from 3rd Batt the Durham Light Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, vice F C Viscount Maitland.

Regimental District.—W J Frampton, on completion of five years' service in command of the 41st Regimental District (the East Lancashire Regt), is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALION.

Devonshire Regt.—Lieut C E Ayerst is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Super Lieut E Fitz G M Wood to be Lieutenant, vice G E Ayerst.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut A J Mitchell to be Captain, vice W F Walter, seconded; Lieut F De B Hancock is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—P F Newnham, vice F De B Hancock; A R Lempriere, to complete establishment; G J Farmar, to complete establishment.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut A L Tarver is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

East Lancashire Regt.—Sec Lieut O L Downes is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

East Surray Regt.—Lieut W P Hayden is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut M A Humphrys to be Captain, vice H F Coleridge, seconded; Sec Lieut W J Mitchell is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice M A Humphrys.

Staff Col H F Grant, C B, from Assistant Adjt-General in India, to be Insp-General of Cavalry in India, with the local rank of Major-General whilst so employed, vice Major-Gen H Luck, C B, who has vacated that appointment; Col J E Harris, from Lieut-Colonel, half-pay, to be an Assistant Adjt-General, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col W F Kelly, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; Capt J S Cowans, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Staff Captain at headquarters, vice E W Fleming, Royal Artillery, whose period of service in that appointment expires.

Memoranda—The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates:—C M Carter, the Suffolk Regt; J H Peck, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; H A K Gough, the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt; A F Fergusen-Davie, the Royal Scots Lothian Regt. The following Deputy-Assistant Commissaries, Bombay Establishment, are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—R Dickie, G H Johnson.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—S C Holland, to Pembroke, July 15; J Durnford, D S O, to Vulcan, June 8.

Commanders—H Swire, to Australia. N D M Napier, to Australia, June 8; A C Woods, to Wildfire, to Thunderer, June 30.

Lieutenants—G H W Moore, to Australia, G D, June 8; S B Roupell, for coastguard at Dungeness, June 8; W H Haughton, R N R, to Excellent, additional, April 29; K Wade, N, B Curroy, T and 1st, E A Salwey, T L Gibbon Baker, F Hinet, C R Acklom, and I Hayward, acting R N R, to Vulcan; G W H Martin, to Hecla N June 19; J J Pocock, to President, additional, for fourteen days' course of compass instruction at R N College, June 13; A H D Ravenhill, to Esk, in command, May 13.

Sub-Lieutenants—G T F Pike, to Hood, P V Oliver, to Blake, H B Le-Fanu, to Garnet, C H Fox, to Immortalite, June 14.

Fleet Engineers—T Hughes, to Australia, and G J Fraser, to Invincible, June 8; R H Tregenna, to Glatton, June 9.

Staff Engineers—G J Waddy, to Vulcan, C Pitt, to Victory for duty on Hecla, June 19.

Engineers—W H S Moysey to Australia, June 8; W J Anderson and D P Green, to Vulcan, J J G G Percey, to Vivid, for Rainbow, June 19.

Assistant Engineers—P D Maltby and S Rider, to Vulcan, June 19.; A R Grant to Pembroke, J Mountfield and J B Huddy to Victory, J B Huddy, to Victory, J M'Laurin and W M Whayman, to Vivid, all supernumerary, July 1, H C Anstey, L J Watson, C J Gregg, J Bowing and H S Barnett, to Pem broke; G W Baldwn, T Shattock, F J Sutton, S P Ferguson and R J Block, to Victory, F Barter, E R Kestell, E J Rosevere, M Rundle, T W Cleave and A F White, to Vivid all supernumerary and probationary, July 1.

Staff-Surgeon.—H. W D. Walsh to Vulcan, June 19).

Surgeons.—F. Moore, to Vivid, June 6; E. B. Townsend, to St. Vincent, June 6; T. C. Meikle, to Vulcan June 1.

Chaplain.—Rev. W. W. Nicholson, to Thunderer, (June 8).

Assistant-Paymasters.—E. H. Neas, to Vivid, June 2; T. C. Phillips, to Ruby, (June 6); F. Lenn, to Terror, (June 8; J. B. Moore, to Boscawen, June 8.

Gunners.—S. Hospes, to Durham, (temporary, June 10; M. T. Delaney, to Achilles, June 8; T. F. Carroll, to Australia June 8; T. Osborne, to Firm.

Boatswains.—J. Kirby, to Invincible, June 8; W. H. Winsor, to Achillies, June 8; Acting J. Swain, to Duke of Wellington, Q.D.D., June 3; J. T. Ely to Australia June 8, W J. Manicom and G. H. Brywne, to Australia, Q.D.D., both June 8; T. McDermott, to Duke of Wellington, June 8; C Mitchell, to Melampus, June 8.

Carpenters.—E Percy, to Achilles, June 8; J Earle, to Invincible, June 8; E C Eddy, to Australia, June 8; T Merriman to Fox, June 6; R. Eddy, to Hotspur, June 9; A McKe nan, to Vulcan, June 19.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers.—J Williams, for coastguard at Hastings. J J B Stephens, for coastguard at Grand Redout, July 8; W Lang, for coastguard at Beachy Heady, June 15.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Admiralty, June 7, 1893.—Sub-Lieut. T A Whistler to be Lieut., June 5, June 8.—Staff Engineer G White has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in her Majesty's fleet, June 6.

June 9.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Capt J E Stokes has been placed on the Retired List.

June 10.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Sept. 15, 1857, Chief Gunner J Hamilton has this day been granted the rank of Lieutenant on retirement.

Rear-Admiral Seymour having been granted an extension of time as second in command of the Channel Squadron, he will not

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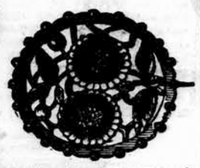

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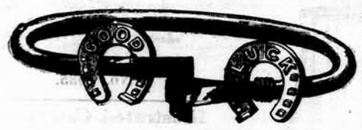

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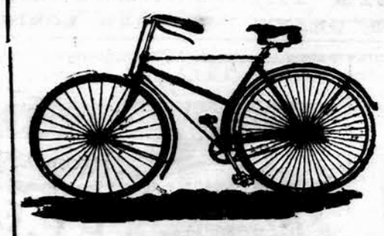

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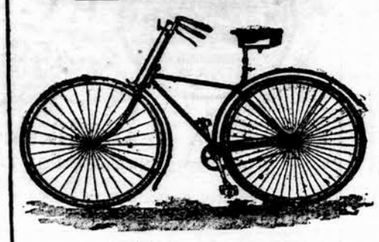

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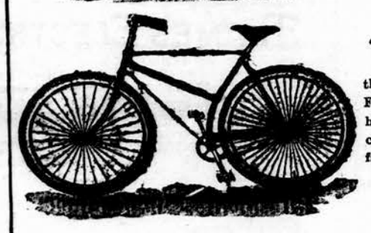

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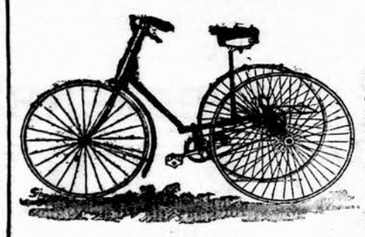

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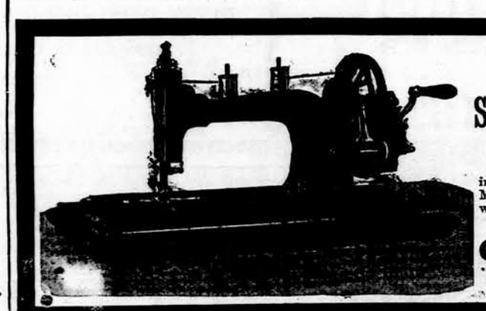

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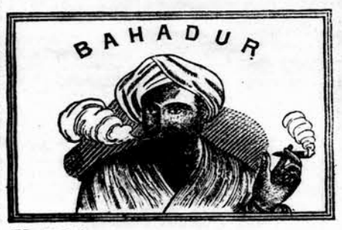

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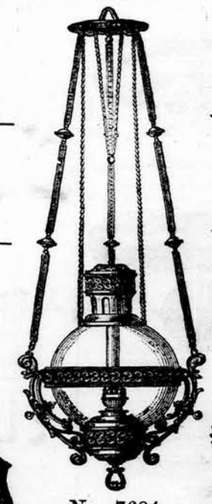

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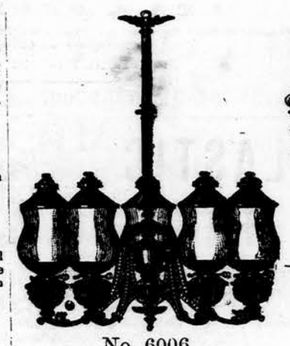

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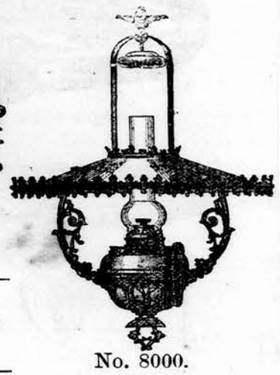

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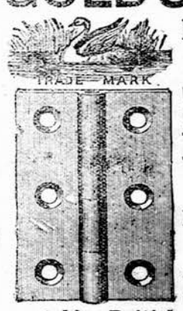

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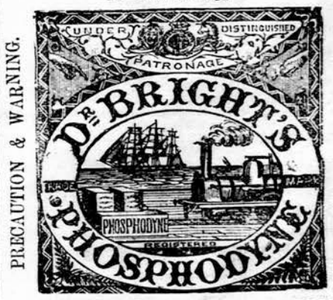

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